The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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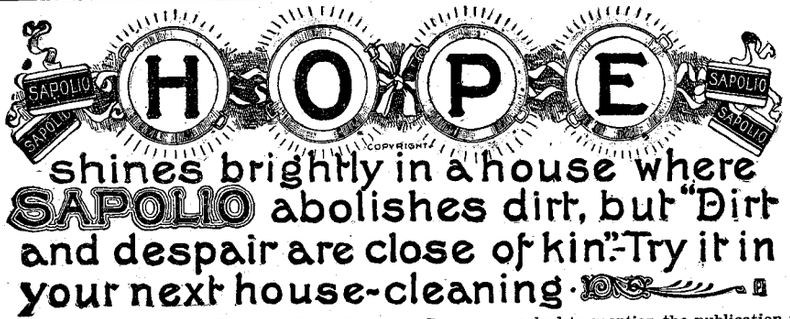

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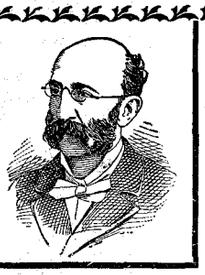

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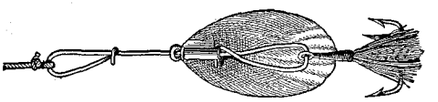

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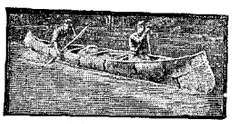

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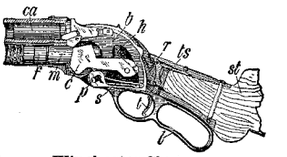

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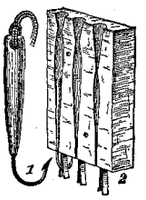

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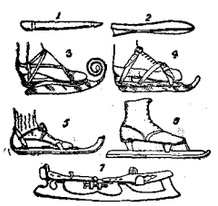

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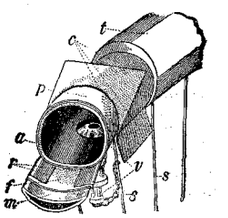

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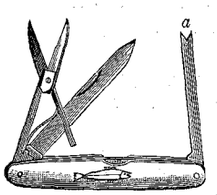

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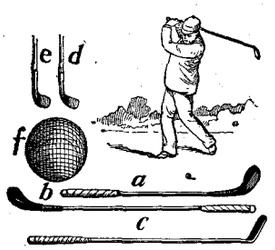

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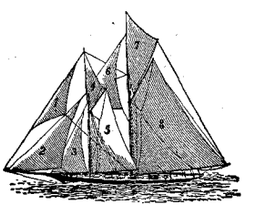

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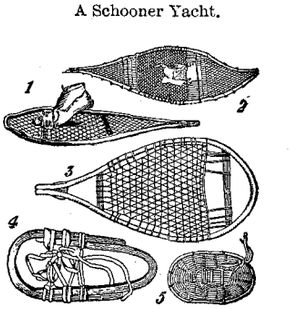

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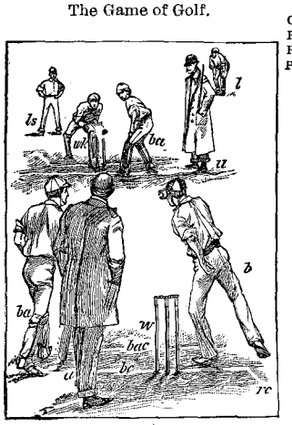
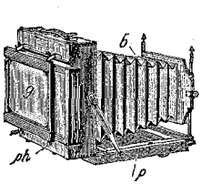


A Game of Cricket.

Sweater.



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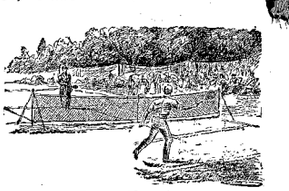

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A Friend, West Chester, Pa.	.50
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Fred H. Bell, Windsor, Ontario, Canada	10.00
Mrs. D. A. Caine, Central Mills, Ala.	1.00
	$585.52

The above list contains only those contributions received prior to June 11. They have been forwarded to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, who are custodians of the fund received by the Committee of One Hundred.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

THE record of the first, or long, session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which came to an end last week, arouses characteristic sentiments among the Democratic and Republican press. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) thinks that the record has been "disgraceful" and that the "congressional abdication" to the executive "has been complete." To the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), on the other hand, it seems that "all in all, the session has been characterized by industry, by firmness and sagacity on the part of the majority, and by such results in legislation as demonstrate anew and with convincing force that in Republican principles lie the hopes of this nation for continued progress, prosperity, power, honor, championship of human rights, and leadership in spreading the blessings of liberty and civilization."

The newspaper comment is directed alike at what Congress has done and what it has left undone. The most noteworthy matters that were accomplished, in the view of both Republican and Democratic papers, were the following:

Enactment of the gold standard law.
Enactment of the Porto Rican tariff and civil government law.
Establishment of a form of government for Hawaii.
Provision for schools and civil government in Alaska.
Enactment of the "Free Homes" law.
Provision for the addition of two battle-ships, three armored cruisers, and five submarine boats to the navy.
Provisions for a government armor plant in case the Secretary of the Navy can not buy armor at a reasonable price.

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NELSON A. MILES,
Promoted to be a Lieutenant-General.

Enactment of a law providing for the extradition of persons in the United States charged with committing crime in territory under the control of the United States.
The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from the House and W. A. Clark and M. S. Quay from the Senate.
The promotion of Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, to be a lieutenant-general.
The confirmation of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, to be a federal judge.
The passage of about 900 private pension bills.
Appropriations of over $700,000,000.

Other matters that were mooted were:

The shipping subsidy bill.
The Nicaragua canal bill.
Provision for civil government of the Philippines.
Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
Reduction of the war-revenue taxes.
A Pacific cable.
Resolutions of sympathy with the Boers.
Reciprocity arrangements with France and other countries.
Reform of the consular service.
Reorganization of the army.
Legislation against the trusts.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) selects as the two features of the session which are "of the greatest interest to the nation on the verge of a national election," "the discretion accorded to the

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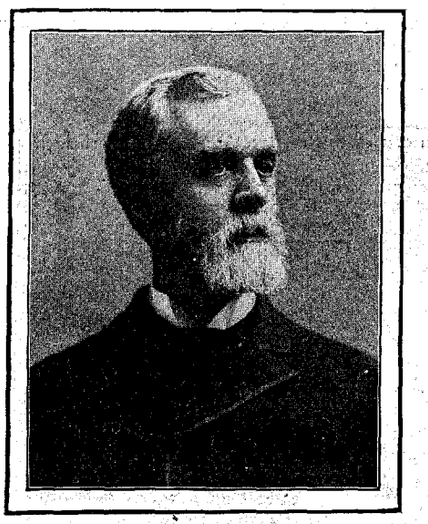
executive the trying business arising from the results of the Spanish war, and the establishment of the gold standard. In both," it believes, "Congress has been in sympathy with the real sentiment of the country, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that the coming election will show it." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), after remarking upon the rejection of Roberts, Quay, and Clark as "a moral triumph for the law, the Constitution, and free and pure elections won by the Republican Party," goes on:

"A session which was marked by this wholesome defeat of polygamy in Utah, the machine in Pennsylvania, and bribery in Montana, has as its most noteworthy achievement in legislation the uncompromising enactment of the exclusive gold standard. Here again men doubted if a Republican Congress would be equal to its convictions. It was. Political expediency called for delay and a temporizing policy on the currency. Principle and right demanded action. The statute enacted went further than any one anticipated. It established the gold sole standard. It divided the note and fiscal departments of the Treasury. It refunded the national debt. It widened the national banking system. It provided for maintaining the gold standard in perpetuity, tho Mr. Bryan declares that, if elected President, he will overturn it, as he undoubtedly would. No law could protect the gold standard against a hostile President and hostile Secretary of the Treasury.



SERENO E. PAYNE, OF NEW YORK
Republican Leader in the House.

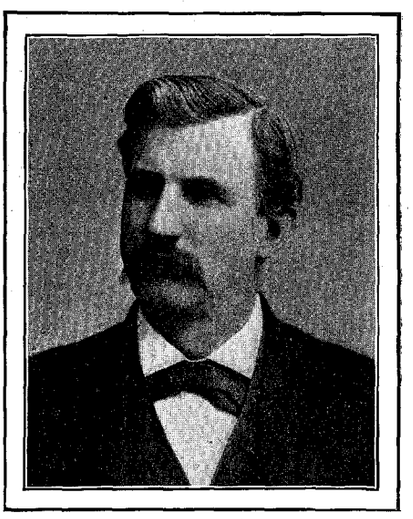
"Carrying out its earliest policy, the Republican Party in the Congress just closing opened to free settlement all lands purchased of Indian tribes. The direct loss to the Treasury is great. The indirect gain will be greater. Nothing has been so profitable to the United States as a whole as the policy of free land sales to actual settlers. A policy as liberal was adopted toward pensioners, whose aging years are made easier by the Grand Army pension act.

"But while these liberal measures were enacted, no lavish appropriations were permitted. River and harbor appropriations were excluded, tho the eve of a general election is the usual season for a rush of such local grants. Public buildings were restricted. Various costly schemes, public and private, general and local, were either excluded altogether or fell between the Senate and House—passed by only one body. Lastly, the first sound steps were taken in a colonial policy. The principle was established, in the face of public clamor and partizan outcry, that the limitations of the Constitution do not extend to newly annexed territory. Hawaii was given its organic law. Porto Rico was provided with the largest measure of self-government possible and a liberal grant in aid of its development. The Philippines are left for future disposition.

"These are noteworthy results. The country will ratify them at the next election and history will approve them. Moreover, the three men excluded from seats in the past session, Messrs. Roberts, Quay, and Clark, will not appear for admission in the next session."

Not to all the press, however, does the record of Congress appear in this rosy light. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), for example, says:

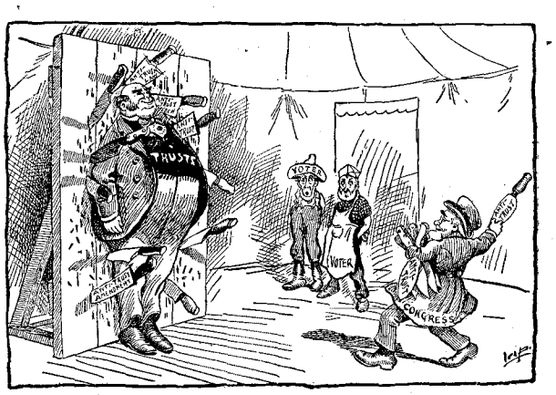
"Among the sins of omission of this Congress is the failure to reduce the war taxes. A surplus is piling up in the Treasury, but the Republican majority in Congress has refused to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers, doubtless with the view of accumulating an immense fund to carry out the imperial projects of the Administration. The reciprocity treaty with France was not ratified, altho it was distinctly to the advanatge of American consumers. The protected interests objected, and as they are all-powerful the Senate yielded to their demands. The bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service, a meritorious measure approved by the business interests of the country, was allowed to die a natural death. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, providing for the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal, was held up in the Senate by the advocates of an interoceanic canal owned, controlled, and fortified by the United States. The House passed a canal bill, but the Senate postponed action upon canal legislation until the next session of Congress.



JAMES D. RICHARDSON, OF TENNESSEE,
Democratic Leader in the House.

"The country is to be congratulated that the Republicans did not have the courage to force action by Congress upon the shipping subsidy bill. This measure is designed to enrich a few shipowners at the expense of the taxpayers. It provides for an extravagant system of bounties to be paid out of the national Treasury. The measure was favorably reported in both Houses, but was not pressed to a vote. There is little doubt that it will be enacted into law if the Republicans control the next Administration. Action has been deferred to prevent the Democrats from making the bill a campaign issue. In the closing days of the session the House passed an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, but the Senate referred the amendment to its committee on judiciary. The Republicans in the House also voted for a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to regulate and control trusts. The Democrats opposed it and the amendment failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption.

"With the exception of gold-standard legislation the record of the Republican majority in Congress is not one which will add to the strength of the party. It is a record of phenomenal extravagance in appropriations and of surrender to the trusts and protected interests, especially in the matter of the Porto Rican tariff and the reciprocity treaty with France. Judged by the work of this Congress the party richly deserves defeat next



THE TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT OF CONGRESS ON THE TRUSTS.
—*The Detroit News.*

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November, altho there is an element in the Democratic Party which, by advocating an extreme policy, seems bent upon perpetuating McKinleyism and continuing the Republicans in power for another period of years."

An anti-expansionist's view of the record of Congress on the Philippine problem is seen in the following comment from the Springfield *Republican* (Ind,) :

"As for the Philippines, Congress has simply 'scuttled.' Judge Taft went to Manila expecting the passage of the Spooner bill, yet even that measure has been abandoned. The Filipinos are called upon to disarm and submit to the authority of the United States, yet Congress, which alone can define their political statue or promise anything to them in the future, refuses to speak, and leaves the President under the vague war power an absolute despot over 10,000,000 people, their lives and property. And Congress has done this in the face of Dr. Schurman's emphatic statement that 'nothing could so much contribute to an adjustment of our Philippine troubles' as an 'authoritative declaration' by this Congress. If that be true, the failure to make a declaration of policy toward the Filipinos is a political crime of no slight magnitude. The war there continues, and is likely to go on indefinitely, because nothing has been done to satisfy the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Filipino people."

JOHN R. HAZEL, OF BUFFALO,
Confirmed as Judge of the United States Court of the District of Western New York.

The promotion of General Miles to be a lieutenant-general is approved by many on the ground that the general commanding our army ought not to be of lower rank than lieutenant-general; but several papers think that the way in which the promotion of General Miles and the promotion of Adjutant-General Corbin to be a major-general were passed (as a "rider" to the military academy bill) was anything but dignified or commendable. The New York *Evening Post* Ind.) says of these promotions and of the confirmation of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, to be a federal judge (considered in these columns last week) :

"No arguments can be brought out which will make the advancement of Corbin and Miles other than a most severe blow to what little there is left of the merit system in the army. It serves notice on every young officer that the true way to high rank is by the path of the politician, of the Washington bureaucrat, and of the unblushing seeker of easy positions in the vicinity of high personages, and will correspondingly discourage every officer who strives to rise by attention to duty and devotion and self-sacrifice in the field. . . . . .

"Hazel's appointment simply means that, so long as Mr. McKinley is President, the two Republican Senators from a State can secure the filling of any office by any man upon whom they can agree, no matter how grossly unfit he may be. The President will comply with any demand from the senatorial pair, and then the rest of the Senators will stand by their two associates."

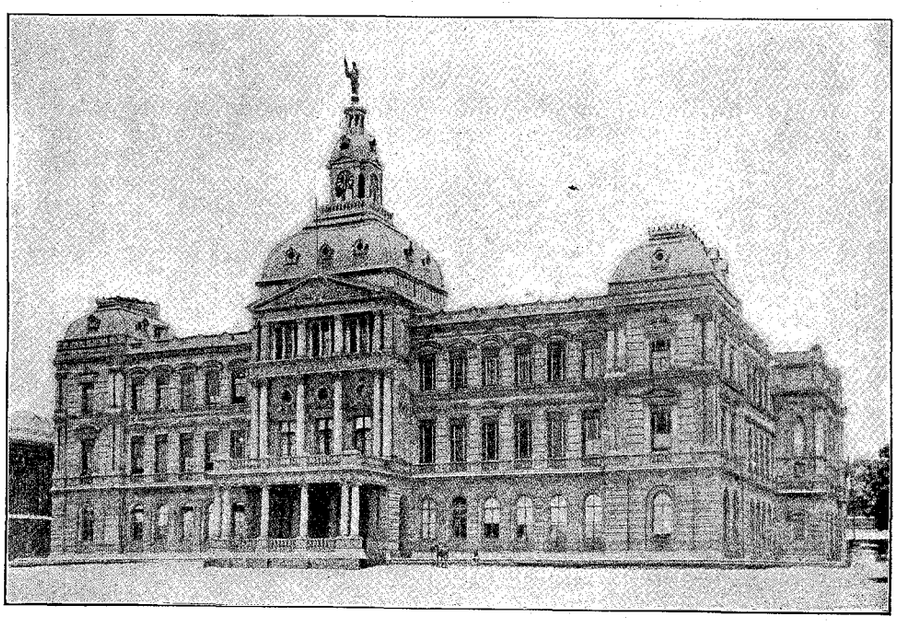
The appropriations made by this session of Congress are considered in the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) :

"The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress reach the enormous total of $709,729,476. This includes the sum of $131,247,155, estimated to be incidental to the war with Spain, leaving $578,482,321, or what may be designated as the ordinary appropriations made during this session for the support of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. This is an increase of $49,747,242 over the appropriations for the year 1898, which immediately preceded the Spanish-American war, and an increase of $62,637,127 over the appropriations for 1897. Included in the outgo for the next year is the new and large item of $9,000,000 for the census. The principal increases in the old items of expenditure over those of the year 1898 are: Navy, $7,081,916; pensions, $3,981,350; postal service, exclusive of recently acquired island possessions, $17,782,900. . .

"The ordinary appropriations for the next year, that is to say, those exclusive of the $131,247,155 for war account, reach $578,482,321. The figures are startling in comparison with those of the years preceding the troubles with Spain, and mark the departure from the economical government, which all parties in their ante-election promises pledge themselves to maintain. Congress, so far from responding to the reasonable request of the business world to be relieved, at least in part, of the burden of the internal revenue of war taxation, to the end that annoying exactions may be ended and the large sums collected by the Government may be kept in the channels of trade, has greatly increased the ordinary expenses of Government, and the remission of war taxes is apparently relegated to the distant future."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

IN spite of the repeated declarations of the Boer leaders that, the war is not yet over, the American press, pro-British and pro-Boer alike, agree that further resistance by the Afrikanders will only postpone, by useless bloodshed, a result that is inevitable. "The war is not yet over," Secretary of State Reitz is re-



THE FORMER TRANSVAAL CAPITOL IN PRETORIA.

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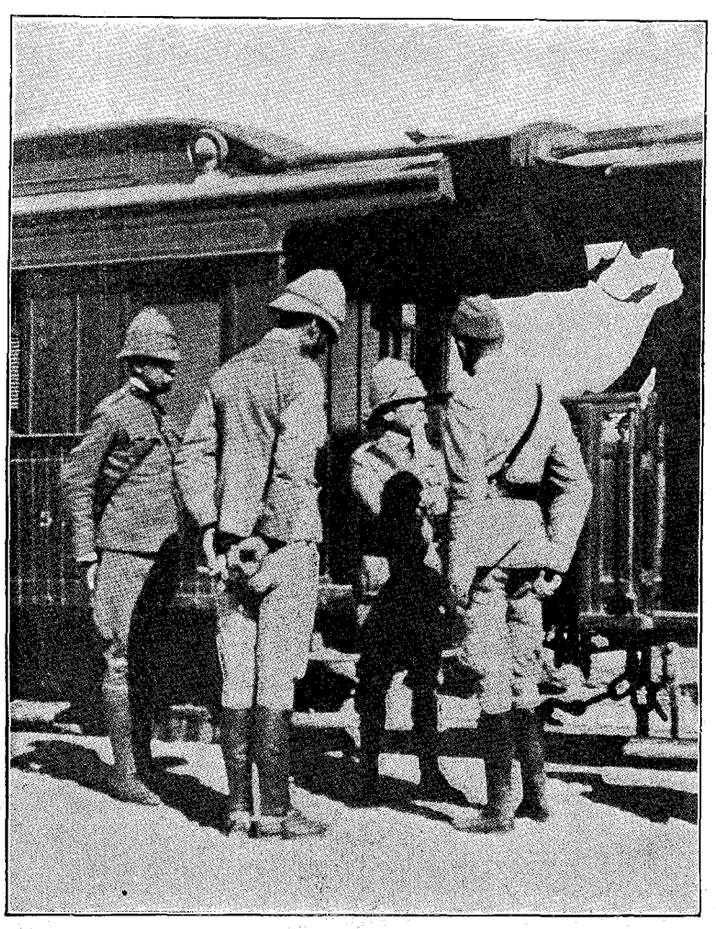
ported to have said in an interview last week in the railroad car which has become the Boer capital. "Guerilla warfare will continue over an enormous area," he went on; "we intend to fight to the bitter end, and shall probably retire upon Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many months"; and President Kruger is reported to have added: "Yes, it is only now that the real struggle has begun. I fear that there will still be much bloodshed, but the fault is that of the British Government. The time has passed for us to talk. We have done plenty of that, but it has done us no good. There is now nothing left for us to do but to keep on fighting, to keep on fighting!" Mr. Wessels, of the Boer Commission in this country, said last week that "the fight will continue." From now on, he added, "the burghers will pursue much the same tactics adopted by the Filipinos. We may surrender, but we will never be conquered."

The report that the Boers have torn up twenty-one miles of the railway on which Lord Roberts depends for his supplies leads many papers to believe that the British troubles are not yet done. The London correspondent of the Associated Press says: "The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts can not have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway, even for a week, must embarrass the army, and may bring the forward operations to a standstill. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Rundle, and the nimble escape of Commandant-General Botha's division have forced the War Office observers to the reluctant conclusion that the war is not yet over, altho even the occasional civilian Boer sympathizer can not see how the Boers will be able to do anything to change the result."

Most of the newspapers comment upon the situation as if the conquest of the two republics were already an accomplished fact; altho one or two strongly pro-Boer papers say, like the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), that the capture of Pretoria "no more ends the war than the capture of Philadelphia by the British brought our own war for independence to an end. There are no signs that the Boer army intends to disintegrate or surrender." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, remarks that "great nations have many times regained their captured capitals, but the Transvaal is not in this category." The Boers, it adds, "have fought their fight well. They ought, in the interests of the 'humanity' which they have failed to 'stagger,' to read the handwriting on the wall for what it is, the indelible decree to which they must bow."



LORD ROBERTS AND THREE OF HIS STAFF.

A snapshot of four prominent officers taken by the correspondent of the London *Navy and Army Illustrated*. Lord Roberts at the railway station in Bloemfontein consulting with Lord Kitchener, Colonel Rochfort-Boyd, and Major Bailey.

AMERICA AS A HOME FOR THE BOERS.

AS it becomes evident that the Boer territory will soon be under British rule, a number of suggestions are heard that the Boers be invited to make another "trek," this time to America. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"Why should they not come to the United States? Here are millions of vacant acres. Among the plateaus of Colorado may rise a second Pretoria. In Arkansas a delightful climate and 14,000,000 acres can be theirs for the asking. The governor of Arkansas will say so. Already the Union Pacific Land Company has offered one million acres in the Platte River valley, and will bear the expenses of enough colonists to settle it. Where can there be found a more practical philanthropy than thus to hold out the hand of welcome to a despairing people? The wealthy Holland Society of New York will promptly take steps to direct the exodus. The Boers will be welcomed here because they will make good citizens, and assimilate with the foreign races already represented on the frontier. Here they will find true liberty—civil and religious. If that be what they sought to attain for themselves, they need never go to war to possess it.

"Since the day that slavery was abolished, the United States has been the haven of all manner of distressed and disappointed men. Without arguing the question whether the Boers are likely to be oppressed or not, grief at the failure of ambitions for which so many gave their lives renders new homes in a new land desirable. Far better that they come here than trek once more into the wilderness."

The New York *World* says: "There are millions of acres of unoccupied lands still included in Uncle Sam's national domain. They could not possibly be occupied with a braver or better people than these God-fearing, liberty-loving descendants of old Holland."

Richard Harding Davis, South African correspondent of the New York *Herald*, asked President Kruger how the Boers would look at an offer of a hundred acres of land in America to each burgher. He replied: "We thank you for the generous offer of land; but the burghers are determined to fight for their own land and independence to the bitter end." In spite of this unfavorable reply, however, a belief is entertained by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and other papers that "whether the majority of the Boers remain in their own land under the British domination or not, it is reasonably certain that many of them will be found among the annual influx of immigrants to this country hereafter." *The Globe-Democrat* notes that conditions of discontent and rebellion in other lands, such as Ireland, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, have always been followed by extensive emigration to America; and continues:

"The quantity, the fertility, and the cheapness of the

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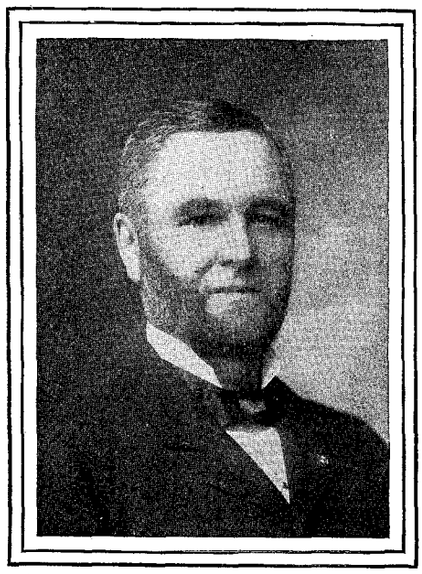
lands in the United States, coupled with the freedom from oppression and the opportunity for every one to carve out his own destiny in his own way, was the chief consideration which impelled immigrants to come to this country when the conditions in their own land were no longer bearable. Millions of acres of public lands still remain in the United States, and other millions of acres can be obtained at low figures. Nearly all the States west of the Mississippi and some of those east of the river have lands which can be got so cheaply as to be an attraction for settlers from all over the world. In the list of immigrants landing on the shores of the United States are some from almost every country in the world, tho the two little republics of South Africa have thus far contributed but slightly to the total. A change in this particular is likely to take place now. A large part of the next great trek of the Boers from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal will undoubtedly be to the Western States of the American republic."

The Washington *Star* thinks that the transportation companies may be encouraging the Boer immigration idea from selfish motives, and condemns the agitation as unwise; and the Chicago *Chronicle* believes that the Boers are far more likely to stay in South Africa than they are to emigrate to so distant a land as ours. Other papers think that they may emigrate to some of the German South African territory.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE revolt of the "Boxers" in China, which daily assumes more and more threatening proportions, has become a leading topic in the American as well as in the European press. "The center of international interest," says the New York *World*, "now shifts from South Africa to China." On Monday of last week Minister Conger cabled to the State Department at Washington that the "Boxers" were pillaging and murdering outside of Peking, and, moreover, that the Chinese Government was making only half-hearted attempts to suppress the rebellion. This news is confirmed by the Peking correspondent of the London *Times*, who declares that the Chinese General Nieh, with his troops, was actually recalled by the imperial Government and condemned for firing on the "Boxers." On June 5, Admiral Kempff, commanding the flag-ship *Newark*, reported that he had landed fifty more marines, in addition to the hundred already sent. The gunboat *Helena* has been ordered from Manila to China, and there are now twenty war-ships in Chinese waters representing the powers. A Shanghai despatch states that 900 marines have already been landed from the British fleet. The Russian troops, of which there are 14,000 at Port Arthur, and 11,000 more near Tien-Tsin, are also very active, and Russia is represented as making an open bid for the privilege of doing police duty at this time, in the hope that such action will strengthen her hold on the Chinese empire. A despatch from Tien-Tsin dated June 8 states that 500 Russian troops are about to land there. On the other hand, Japan is said to be already driven to the last limits of endurance by Russia's actions in the East, and to be rapidly mobilizing her fleet and assuming a militant front. Reports of fighting between the "Boxers" and the imperial armies, with a loss of hundreds of lives, come from both Tien-Tsin and Peking. The powers are taking an aggressive stand, and threaten to send 10,000 troops to Peking to quell the rebellion, if necessary. The damaged railway line between Tien-Tsin and Peking is being repaired under supervision of the foreign admirals at Taku.



EDWIN H. CONGER,
United States Minister to China.

REAR-ADMIRAL KEMPFF,
Commanding our naval forces in China.

The American newspapers are full of the liveliest speculation as to the outcome of these grave developments. The interest of America in the struggle is increased by the fact that there is talk in diplomatic circles of the United States being requested to take a leading part in the settlement of Chinese problems. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"There might be a disposition on the part of all the powers to turn to the United States as the safest guardian of the mutual interests of all. The sincerity with which Secretary Hay urged the policy of the open door upon the powers and the equality of treatment accorded to all nations in the Philippines would afford the assurance of the impartiality and enlightened policy of the United States. Such a mission would not be courted by the Administration, but it might not be possible to refuse it, from the

"JUMP!"
And the verdict will be suicide, of course.—*The Denver News.*

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point of view of students of diplomatic problems, if it were imposed by the united voice of such antagonistic governments as those of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France. The Government of Japan would undoubtedly support cordially any proposition which made the United States the guardian of the neutrality of the Orient."

It is generally assumed that the long-anticipated "break-up" of China is now at hand, but most of the American press think that the United States ought not to feel itself compelled to join the European powers in the scramble for the pieces, altho the Springfield *Republican* sarcastically remarks that "the only logical thing for Mr. McKinley to do, in order to vindicate his expenditure of blood and treasure in the Philippines according to the principles of commercial imperialism, is to take his slice of China." The New York *Evening Post*, however, says: "If the Chinese Government confesses itself unable to suppress internal disorder, we must join the other powers, not in attempting to reform or govern China, but in trying to rescue our own countrymen from the fury of an irresponsible mob." The Baltimore *American* also declares that "the United States should be absolutely neutral while the scramble continues." The Philadelphia *Times* maintains that "it is to our interest to keep China undivided, but subject to some kind of foreign administration or influence that will make it also safe." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "America is especially interested in preventing the dislocation of the Chinese empire, which Russia is suspected of desiring. With the United States in this endeavor will stand England, which has its hands free on account of the virtual close of the South African war, and it is believed that Germany is with England on this issue. Nobody supposes there is any formal agreement between the United States and either of these two powers beyond the necessity for the defense of their citizens in China and the preservation of the empire, but there are so many elements of uncertainty and embarrassment in the situation that the outcome will be awaited with interest by the entire world."

A PROPOSED SHOTGUN POLICY FOR THE NEGRO.

THE present wide discussion of the relation of whites and blacks was given a new turn last week by the speech of T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York *Age* (Afro-American), before a meeting of blacks in Brooklyn. In an address that was received with enthusiastic shouts of approval by his hearers, Mr. Fortune is reported to have said:

"No man has any respect for a coward, and the great trouble is that most of the negroes are a lot of curs. When they and their people are discriminated against, insulted, and outraged they should demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. They should be brave and ready to follow their leaders of courage whether they led to Calvary or to a West Virginia scaffold where John Brown died in behalf of the negro.

"If the negro can't be a man in the South he should leave there, but if he proposes to stay there he should stay as a man and fight his way up. I propose to start a crusade to have the negroes of the South leave that section and to come North or go elsewhere. It is useless to remain in the South and cry 'Peace! Peace!' when there is no peace.

"I believe in law, but if the law can afford us no protection then we should protect ourselves, and if need be die in the defense of our rights as citizens. The negro can't win through cowardice, but as soon as he strikes the first blow for his freedom it will echo around the world, and the world will respect us. I am not for any compromise; there can be no compromise in a life-and-death struggle.

"It has been said that we should make friends of the Southerners, but we must not make friends with any man who would deprive us of our rights as men and as citizens. The only way to get even with the Southern white man is to get even with him with a bludgeon. If the South wants peace and prosperity let it deal squarely with the negro. If it will not, then the negro must protect himself, as not even God has any respect for a coward. . .

"There are now 10,000,000 of us, with 2,000,000 fighting men, and there will come a time when they will get at the throats of the white men who have tried to wrong and outrage us as citizens."

Interviews with negro clergymen in New York and Philadelphia show that they do not agree with Mr. Fortune on the wisdom of this plan. The Washington (D. C.) *Colored American*, however, says: "What would 10,000,000 of white people do, were they persecuted, outraged, and discriminated against as negroes are? Only the ashes of great cities would be left to reply!"

Newspaper comment seems to agree that Mr. Fortune has hurt the cause of his race by his speech, far more than he has helped it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "such a foolish speech as Mr. Fortune made with impunity in Brooklyn would, if delivered in the South, rouse just the race hatred which would, more powerfully than anything else, stand in the path of negro progress"; and the Hartford *Post* declares that "the man who gives to the colored people such advice as Mr. Fortune imparted yesterday is not their friend, but their foe." The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, too, thinks that such talk "only serves to inflame still further the animosity of the more lawless elements toward the black man." The New York *Times* observes that "for good or ill the whites and the blacks in the South must live together, and the men, white or black, who try to breed strife and bad blood and violence between them are bad men, doing a bad work. They should be condemned and repressed by the sensible and right-minded men of either race as public enemies of a peculiarly odious kind."

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OREGON.

PAPERS of every political complexion agree that the Oregon election last week, which the Republicans won by a margin of 8,000 or more, was an event of considerable political significance. The campaign, it is said, was fought out on the issues of expansion and the currency, and as Oregon was considered a doubtful State, the Republican papers are greatly elated over the result. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says of Oregon:

"It is a State in which the silver folly long had great influence, a State smitten more than most others by the Populist epidemic, a State fronting on the Pacific and more liable than almost any other to be unfavorably affected if any invasion of cheap Asiatic labor should come through the nation's back-door. What State in the Union which can be called even fair fighting-ground is likely to object to the great policies of the Administration if Oregon does not?

"All things considered, the election in Oregon appears to leave the Democrats without reasonable hope of obtaining electoral votes from the Pacific States. Even in that section which has the strongest direct interest in pending questions of foreign policy the Democrats appear to have chosen an issue on which they have not one chance of gaining anything, but many chances of losing votes."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which has often assailed the Administration, especially on its expansion policy, admits that "the result must be considered an indorsement of the policy of the McKinley Administration in this respect. The far Northwest appears to favor this policy more warmly than any other part of the country, and the Republicans in the neighboring State of Washington expect to profit by an appeal to this feeling next fall. The probabilities now seem strong that Bryan will not be able to carry Washington again this year." The Richmond *Times*, one of the papers which left the regular Democratic ranks in 1896 on account of Mr. Bryan and his silver views, expresses a sentiment found in many other Gold Democratic papers when it remarks that "if the men who insist upon making William J.

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Bryan the next Democratic nominee for President can not learn from the Oregon election that it will be fatal to do so, then we fear the case is hopeless, indeed."

Perhaps the most interesting view of the election, however, is the one taken by the followers of Mr. Bryan. The New York *Journal* (Dem.), in the light of the Oregon result, admits that if the democrats lose New York State next fall, they will lose the election. "The Oregon election has made clear," it says, "that the Democracy can not safely count on any electoral votes this year from the Pacific coast," because "the Pacific States are for expansion." Five electoral votes that Mr. Bryan received in 1896, therefore, it says, are "to be looked for elsewhere, in addition to the 48 Bryan lacked of a majority in 1896." These 53 necessary votes, it figures, can be had by carrying Kentucky and New York and, in addition, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, or West Virginia. But let the Democrats lose New York, it declares, "and, as the Oregon election shows, they are gone."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), too, agrees that the far Western States are lost to Bryan, and that "if the Democratic candidate for President is elected this year it will be by regaining the great formerly Democratic States at the East. . . . As long as the Republicans retain New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and Indiana they will elect their Presidential candidates."

Some of the other state elections between now and November 6 are listed as follows by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.):

"After the Oregon election there will be a rest for some months. North Carolina holds an election August 2, when the fate of the suffrage clause disfranchising the negroes will be known—and there does not appear to be much doubt that the amendment will carry. Alabama will elect August 6, Arkansas September 3, Vermont September 4, Maine September 10, and Georgia October 3. There is no element of uncertainty in any of these States. North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia will all go Democratic by large majorities, and Vermont and Maine will equally go Republican."

MR. BRYAN ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SILVER, the trusts, and imperialism are, according to Mr. Bryan, the three great issues upon which the campaign of 1900 will be fought; and on each issue, he declares, the Democratic Party is on the side of justice and the common people, while the Republican Party represents the plutocracy. "The issue presented in the campaign of 1900," he writes in the June number of *The North American Review*, "is the issue between plutocracy and democracy. All the questions under discussion will, in their last analysis, disclose the conflict between the dollar and the man—a conflict as old as the human race, and one which will continue as long as the human race endures."

No hint that the silver question is a "dead issue," or that it will be relegated to the rear in the coming campaign, is seen in Mr. Bryan's article. Indeed, he gives it first place in the discussion. After reflecting upon the "duplicity" and "deception" practised by the Republican leaders in their handling of the money question, Mr. Bryan goes on:

"The contest between monometalism and bimetalism is a world-wide contest—a contest which must go on until silver is once more a money metal equal with gold, or until the gold standard becomes universal. He takes a very narrow view of the subject who considers merely the present volume of money in this country. It is true that we have largely increased our supply of gold in the last three years (the Republicans neither promised nor expected the increase), but the action of England in placing India upon the gold standard is likely to cause a drain on the gold supply of the United States and of European countries. The gold blanket must now be stretched to cover nearly three hundred million people in Southern Asia, and China has yet to be considered. After six thousand years of search and saving, the total volume of gold and silver money is about eight billions, nearly equally divided between the two metals.

"Upon this basis of metallic money rests a large volume of paper money, and upon the various forms of money rests the world's indebtedness.

"Those advocates of the gold standard who know the real purpose and scope of the gold-standard scheme desire to contract the basic money to one half its present volume. This would enormously enhance the value of each dollar, represented by money, notes, and bonds, and would enormously oppress the producers of wealth."

Next comes the trust issue, which no one seems to consider either a dead or dying question; and here, too, Mr. Bryan believes that, "as on the money question, the line is drawn between those who believe that money is the only thing to be considered and those who believe that the people have rights which should be respected." Private monopoly he declares to be "indefensible and intolerable," for "the power to control the price of anything which the people need can not safely be entrusted to any private individual or association of individuals, because selfishness is universal and the temptation to use such a power for personal advantage is too great."

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A FROZEN ARGUMENT.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

One of the favorite arguments which the Republicans bring against their opponents is that the Democrats, while continually crying out against the trusts, have no practical remedy to offer. Here is the remedy that Mr. Bryan proposes:

"While state legislatures can do much, congressional action is necessary to complete the destruction of the trusts. A State can prevent the creation of a monopoly within its borders and can also exclude a foreign monopoly. But this remedy is not sufficient; for, if a monopoly really exists and is prevented from doing business in any State, the people of that State will be deprived of the use of that particular article until it can be produced within the State. Instead of shutting a monopoly out of one State and leaving it forty-four States to do business in, we should

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shut it up in the State of its origin and take the other forty-four away from it. This can be done by an act of Congress making it necessary for a corporation, organized in any State, to take out a license from the federal Government before doing business outside of that State, the license not to interfere, however, with regulations imposed by other States. Such a license, granted only upon evidence that there is no water in the stock of the corporation, and that it has not attempted and is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, would compel the dissolution of existing monopolies and prevent the creation of new ones.

"The Democratic Party is better able to undertake this work now than it was a few years ago, because all the trust magnates have left the party. The Republican Party is less able than ever before to make a successful war against the trusts, because it numbers among its membership all the trust magnates it ever had, and in addition to them it has all the Democratic Party formerly had."

But while many newspapers and political leaders think the silver issue dead, and while the Republican leaders, in Congress and out, are trying to show that they abhor the trusts with as bitter a hatred as any Democrat can, there is a third question that has the merit of being at the same time alive and a matter of wide difference of opinion. "The Philippine question," says Mr. Bryan, "is even plainer than the trust question, and those who will be benefited by an imperial policy are even less in number than those who may be led to believe that they would share in the benefits of a gold standard or of a private monopoly," and here again, he remarks, the Republicans "dare not outline their policy." He goes on:

"If the Filipino is to be under our domination, he must be either citizen or subject. If he is to be a citizen, it must be with a view to participating ultimately in our Government and in the making of our laws. Not only is this idea negatived by the McEnery resolution but it is openly repudiated by every Republican leader who has discussed the subject. If the Filipino is to be a subject, our form of government must be entirely changed. A republic can have no subjects. The doctrine that a people can be kept in a state of perpetual vassalage, owing allegiance to the flag, but having no voice in the Government, is entirely at variance with the principles upon which this government has been founded. An imperial policy nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence. . . . . .

"The theory that our race is divinely appointed to seize by force or purchase at auction groups of 'inferior people,' and govern them, with benevolent purposes avowed and with trade advantages on the side, carries us back to the creed of kings and to the gospel of force.

"Lincoln condemned this doctrine with characteristic vigor in a speech made in 1858. He said that it was the old argument employed to defend kingcraft from the beginning of history; that 'kings always bestride the necks of the people, not because they desire to do so, but because the people are better off for being ridden.' . . . . . .

"One of the great objections to imperialism is that it destroys our proud preeminence among the nations. When the doctrine of self-government is abandoned, the United States will cease to be a moral factor in the world's progress. We can not preach the doctrine that governments come up from the people, and, at the same time, practise the doctrine that governments rest upon brute force. We can not set a high and honorable example for the emulation of mankind while we roam the world like beasts of prey seeking whom we may devour."

Mr. Bryan believes that the republic is in serious danger. "No nation has ever traveled so far," he says, "in the same space of time, from democracy to plutocracy as has this nation during the last ten years"; yet he believes, too, that the time of "deliverance from the Pharaohs who are enthroning Mammon and debasing mankind" is at hand.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE least Roberts can do is to invite Buller up to lunch.—*The Detroit News.*

THE circuses are afield, and Congress realizes that it is time to quit.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ANOTHER peculiarity of the Boer warrior seems to be that he doesn't know when he is licked.—*The Boston Herald.*

WHEN the Russian Government has restored order in China, there is a job awaiting it in St. Louis.—*The Detroit News.*

THE present indications are that the convention of the Dewey party will be held under Dewey's hat.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A JOINT debate between all of the 1900 varieties of Democrats would be a good drawing-card this year.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. ROBERTS of Utah will, of course, coincide with the views which represent the career of this Congress as a failure.—*The Washington Star.*

THE world is now holding its breath till it hears what rimes the poet laureate will find for Pretoria and Johannesburg.—*The Baltimore American.*

THERE is only one State in which the Dewey boom has everything its own way, and that is the nebulous state.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

HOW OLD ARE YOU?
WHERE WERE YOU BORN?
DO YOU HAVE COLD FEET?
HOW MANY OF YOUR FAMILY ARE CROSS EYED?
DOES YOUR MOTHER KNOW YOU ARE OUT?
IS IT HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?
ARE YOU A POET?
IF SO, HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN ANY TREATMENT FOR IT?
HOW MANY OF YOUR RELATIVES ARE INSANE?
WERE YOU EVER MENTIONED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT?
EVER HAD MUMPS?
U.S. CENSUS
UNITED STATES CENSUS

THE CENSUS MAN IS ABROAD.
—*The Chicago Record*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

AMONG the words lately made prominent in the South African war are the following:

Mafeking	mē'fę-king.
Kroonstad	krōn'stȧt (Dutch).
Bethlehem	beth'lę-hem (English). bet'lę-hȩm (Dutch).
Winburg	win'bęrg (English). win'bȩrн (Dutch).
Krugersdorp	krū'gęrz-dȯrp (English). krū'нȩrs-dȯrp (Dutch).
Klipfontein	klip"fon-tain' (Dutch).
Witfontein	wit"fon-tain' (Dutch).
Potgieters-rust	pot'gīt-ęrz-rūst (English). pot-нīt'-ęrs-rust" (Dutch).
Zautpan	zaut'pȧn (Dutch).
Waterval	wȯt'ęr-val (English). wat'ęr-fal (Dutch).
Lydenburg	laid''n-bęrg (English). līd'ęn-bȩrн (Dutch).
Laings Nek	lêngz"nek'.
Volkrust	folk'rust (Dutch).
Lyddite	lid'ait.
Creusot	crū'sō" (French).
Mauser	mau'zęr.
Krag-Jorgensen	krag"jȯr'gęn-sun (English). krȯg"yȯr'gęn-sęn (Danish).

ą (as in sofa), ā (arm), a (at), ā (fare), aṇ (angry), b (bed), c (cat) h (church), н=ch(loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ę (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), qi (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or lye=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ȯ (not), ō (nor), oi (oil), aṇ(house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), ů (mute), ü (düne), Ger., u (up), ū (burn), v (van), wą (waft), wī=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yą (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

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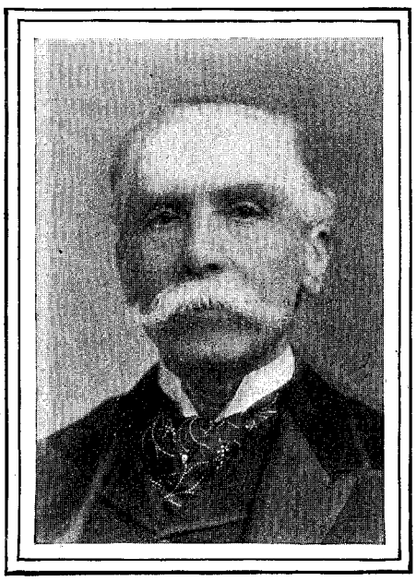
LETTERS AND ART.

THE POET LAUREATE AND HIS MAFEKING ODE.

THE glee with which the critics and the press pounce upon each poetical product that falls from the pen of Mr. Alfred Austin is now so familiar a phenomenon that we expect it as a matter of course upon each occasion of this nature. Mr. Austin has once more—in the popular view—thrown himself open to opprobrium through the appearance of a poem on the relief of Mafeking. The verses, as originally telegraphed to the American press, were as follows:



ALFRED AUSTIN.

Loud yelled the bullet's ping,
Sharp flashed the sabre's sting,
As on to Mafeking
Sped we with force meet,
While the brave garrison,
Steady by trench and gun,
Faltered not, no, not one,
Living on horse-meat!

Oh! when they saw us come,
Drubbed well was every drum,
And shrill the fife's tum-tum
Poured till the ear split!
Grimly the foe retired;
Nathless he frequent fired,
Till beaten, moody, mired,
His van and rear split!

As pressed the foe more near,
Only with naked spear,
Ne'er knowing what to fear,
Parley or blench meant;
Forward through shot and shell,
While still the foremost fell,
They with resistless yell,
Stormed his intrenchment.

Then when hope dawned at last,
And fled the foe aghast,
At the relieving blast,
Hard in the melly;
Oh! our stout, stubborn kith,
Kimberley, Ladysmith,
Mafeking wedded with
Lucknow and Delhi.

These four stanzas of the poem, which as a whole first appeared in the London *Times*, were cabled to the New York *Sun*. The character of these lines led some of *The Sun's* contemporaries to hazard the opinion that the verses were in reality a parody penned by one of that clever paper's "bright young men." The poem has at least afforded pleasure, even if of a melancholy nature, to the pro-Boer press, which finds comfort in the thought that Mr. Austin's ode is a fitting one for the occasion. The Washington *Post*, for instance, says:

"If Tennyson's splendid poem, 'The Charge of the Light Brigade, was an adequate and faithful tribute to the magnificent valor of the English at Balaclava, Mr. Austin's degraded gibberish is, comparatively speaking, quite as worthy of its subject in this instance. If in poetry Tennyson is to Austin as an eagle to a mousing owl, so, in morality, is this war in South Africa to the charge of the six hundred at Balaclava as the foulest highway plunder to the most shining deed of chivalry. . . . But let no one say that Mr. Alfred Austin is not the proper laureate for England at this time. History shows us that great emergencies have always evolved the man for the occasion. Alfred Austin, as England's laureate, while 300,000 British troops are engaged in exterminating 30,000 Boer fighting-men, represents, perhaps, the most suitable arrangement that could possibly have been made. Indeed, it may be said that his pathetic drooling helps to soften the outlines of the infamy."

Even the editor of *Harper's Weekly* prods Mr. Austin's Pegasus in the following fashion:

"The only deplorable result of the raising of the siege of Mafeking was the inspiration it has given the poet laureate of England to show how poor a hack is the Pegasus he rides. We imagine that Baden-Powell himself, when he reads Mr. Austin's lines about his achievement, will feel sorry that Mafeking has been relieved. There is, after all, something in life beside which death hath no terrors."

On the other hand, the English papers for the most part take the ode as a serious contribution to the literature of war, and *The Times* and other papers comment on its "stirring lines." Among the purely literary journals, *Literature* in particular comes to the defense of the laureate. It says:

"The man who scrambles to the top of the tree naturally attracts the arrows of criticism. To criticize our generals and our poet laureate has become a favorite pastime of the press. Mr. Austin's poem on 'Mafeking,' in *The Times*, certainly gives some opportunity for this pastime. The rime here and there is a little weak; the word 'with' occurs twice at the end of a line. 'Kith' used by itself, divorced from 'kin,' is archaic, and the spear in the hands of the Boer is an anachronism. One critic objects to the poet riming 'Cecil' with 'wrestle.' It is not a perfect rime, but in Drayton's 'Ballad of Agincourt,' upon which the laureate has modeled his meter and his rime, there is much the same sort of manipulation in order to bring in the proper names—'ran up' riming with 'Fanhope.' Two blacks do not make a white, but turn again to 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' which is also similar in its meter to 'Mafeking.' There we have 'hundred' riming with 'blunder'd,' 'wonder'd,' and 'thunder'd.' . . . The fact is that as a rule the poets are much less particular about correct riming than their critics are. The English vocabulary is peculiarly poor in rimes, the average number to each word being about three as against more than double the number in French and Italian. In challenging comparison with Drayton the modern war poet is at a disadvantage, inasmuch as war is not nearly so picturesque a subject as it was in Drayton's or even in Tennyson's time. He can, of course, seek refuge in the dialect of the camp and treat his readers to the details of the barracks and the battle-field. But Mr. Austin is not one of those who offer cheap realism as a substitute for the picturesque. His latest poem—with all its faults—is true to the tradition of Tennyson and the older poets of stirring times, inasmuch as it founds itself on the models of classical literature."

Ruskin's Will.—It has been said Ruskin inherited greater wealth than any other notable writer in English literature. By the will of his father, Mr. John James Ruskin, of the firm of Ruskin, Telford & Domecq, importers of wine, Ruskin became possessed of an estate of £200,000. Yet when he died this spring, the gross value of Mr. Ruskin's estate was sworn to be £10,660 7*s.* 2*d.* The difference between these sums represents the extent to which Mr. Ruskin carried his love for his fellow man and his sincere attempt to put into practise some of his theories of social reform.

By his will of October 23, 1883, Ruskin, after appointing his executors, said:

"I leave all my estate of Brantwood aforesaid and all other real estate of which I may die possessed to Joseph Arthur Palliser Severn of Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, and Joanna Ruskin Severn, his wife, and to the survivor of them and their heirs for their very own, earnestly praying them never to sell the estate of Brantwood or any part thereof, nor to let upon building lease any part thereof, but to maintain the said estate

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and the buildings thereon in decent order and in good repair in like manner as I have done, and praying them further to accord during thirty consecutive days in every year such permission to strangers to see the house and pictures as I have done in my lifetime."

All his unpublished manuscripts, memoranda, diaries, and other papers not specifically disposed of in his will he left to Mrs. Joanna Ruskin Severn and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., to be dealt with as they should see fit. Valuable gifts of books, mineralogical cabinets, and drawings were bequeathed to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, to be kept apart and known as "the Ruskin Gift."

A WAGNERIAN MUSIC DRAMA BY A RUSSIAN.

IF Russian critics are to be believed, a new operatic masterpiece, constructed on Wagnerian lines, has just been added to the international *repertoire*. In music, the Russian composers have been credited with profound originality, tho Wagner's influence has been felt and acknowledged. Now, however, one of the younger composers, C. Uferov, has applied all the essential principles of the German music drama in a work on the story of Antony and Cleopatra. Like the master, Uferov has written his own libretto in verse, and has endeavored to make the music thoroughly characteristic, dramatic, and expressive of the actions, scenes, and emotions portrayed. The music drama does not depart from the facts of history, tho psychologic rather than formal truth is aimed at. It is in four acts and a prolog. An elaborate analysis in the *Novoye Vremya*, by M. Ivanov, a leading critic, gives the following details about the opera, already translated into French:

In the prolog, there is no dramatic action; but the music is rich, beautiful, and brilliant. Cleopatra, arrayed in splendor, is seen sailing up the Cydnus in a gorgeously decked galley to meet Antony. The people are gathered on the shores and express their admiration and joy in song. The sailors on the galley respond. Antony meets the Queen in the harbor, the moving scenery being so arranged as to illustrate her progress. Antony at once yields to her fascination.

The first act is laid in Alexandria. Antony and the Queen are at a banquet, and the former is urged to quit Egypt and return to Rome. But he can not tear himself away and yields to the entreaties of Cleopatra. In this act there is a fine hymn to Cleopatra and Oriental dance music, as well as an *ensemble*, which, tho somewhat "Italian" in character, is required by the dramatic exigencies of the music drama. The second act represents a "triumph" to Antony at Alexandria, and the music is naturally of a majestic character. Antony is informed that the Senate had declared war upon Egypt and deprived him of power. Victory for Antony is predicted by the priests, provided Cleopatra accompanies him. There is general enthusiasm and rejoicing.

In the third act Antony's fortune changes. Cleopatra is accused of treachery to him, and he is plunged into grief and despair. An interview with Cleopatra follows, then the summons to the engagement. The music in this act is highly poetical and significant. In the fifth act—in two scenes—the Egyptian army deserts Antony; he kills himself; but before dying he is carried into Cleopatra's presence and a scene of reconciliation ensues. Suffering, love, and death exalt the crimes of the hero and heroine, and the music glorifies them. There is a most impressive funeral march in this act.

As in Wagner's music dramas, Uferov has resorted in this tragedy to "leading themes," descriptive of the characters, emotions, and situations. There is not so much repetition of the themes as in Wagner. Each is modified, developed, and transfigured in accordance with the mood of the moment. The development is "logico-melodious." The melody itself furnishes its own contrast. The result is a remarkably organic and vital relation between the action and the music. Like Wagner, again, Uferov does not try to round out his numbers and to provide set melodies. The critic says that the music has grandeur, grace, freshness, and beauty, and that the orchestration is rich, sonorous, and imposing. Grand opera, he continues, has been enriched with a work which reveals both poetic and musical gifts, and he hopes that the universal interest in the subject, which is a common heritage, coupled with the solid merits of the tragedy, will insure it a speedy hearing in the musical centers of the world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TENNYSON AS A LITERARY ARTIST.

PERFECTION of expression has often been regarded as the most striking characteristic of Tennyson's verse. The method by which the late poet laureate arrived step by step at his mastery of poetic form is made clear in Mr. Churton Collins's critical edition of the "Early Poems" of Tennyson, just published. *The Westminster Gazette* (May 21) gives the following illustrations of the way in which Tennyson, as described by Mr. Collins, touched up his lines and substituted excellence for mediocrity:

"The alteration in the couplet in the 'Dream of Fair Women'—

> One drew a sharp knife through my tender throat,
> Slowly,—and nothing more,

into

> The bright death quiver'd at the victim's throat;
> Touched; and I knew no more.

is described as magical, while the slight change in the verses 'To J. S.,'

> A tear dropped on *my tablets* as I wrote,

into

> A tear dropped on *the letters* as I wrote,

corrects what Mr. Collins describes as 'one of the falsest notes ever struck by a poet.' Again, in 'Locksley Hall' a 'splendidly graphic touch of description is gained by the alteration of '*droops* the trailer from the crag' into '*swings* the trailer.'

"Tennyson took great care with his phraseology, and there is a striking instance of this in 'The May Queen.' In the 1842 edition 'Robin' was the name of the May Queen's lover. In 1843 it was altered to 'Robert,' and in 1845 and subsequent editions back to 'Robin.' There is an alteration in 'Œnone,' Mr. Collins points out, which is very interesting:

'Till 1884 this was allowed to stand:

> The lizard, with his shadows on the stone,
> Rests like a shadow, and *the cicala sleeps.*

No one could have known better than Tennyson that the cicala is loudest in the torrid calm of the noonday. . . . At last he altered it, but at the heavy price of a cumbrous pleonasm, into "and the winds are dead."'

Tennyson also, we are told, allowed many years to elapse before he corrected another error in natural history. In 'The Poet's Song,' in the line

> The swallow stopped as he hunted the bee,

the 'fly,' which 'the swallow does hunt, was substituted for what it does not hunt for very obvious reasons.'

"Some curious examples of Tennyson's putting common things in an uncommon way, which led him into 'intolerable affectation,' are likewise given by Mr. Collins:

'Thus we have "the knightly growth that fringed his lips" for a mustache, "azure pillars of the hearth" for ascending smoke, "ambrosial orbs" for apples, "frayed magnificence" for a shabby dress, "the secular abyss to come" for future ages, "the sinless years that breathed beneath the Syrian blue" for the life of Christ, "up went the hush'd amaze of hand and eye" for a gesture of surprise, and the like. One of the worst instances is in "In Memoriam," where what is appropriate to the simple sentiment finds, as it should do, corresponding simplicity of expression in the first couplet, to collapse into the falsetto of strained artificiality in the second:

> To rest beneath the clover sod
> That takes the sunshine and the rains,
> *Or where the kneeling hamlet drains*
> *The chalice of the grapes of God.*

These peculiarities, Mr. Collins reminds us, are less common in the earlier poems than in the later; 'it was a vicious habit which grew on him.'"

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THE HANDWRITING OF AUTHORS AS AN INDEX OF CHARACTER.

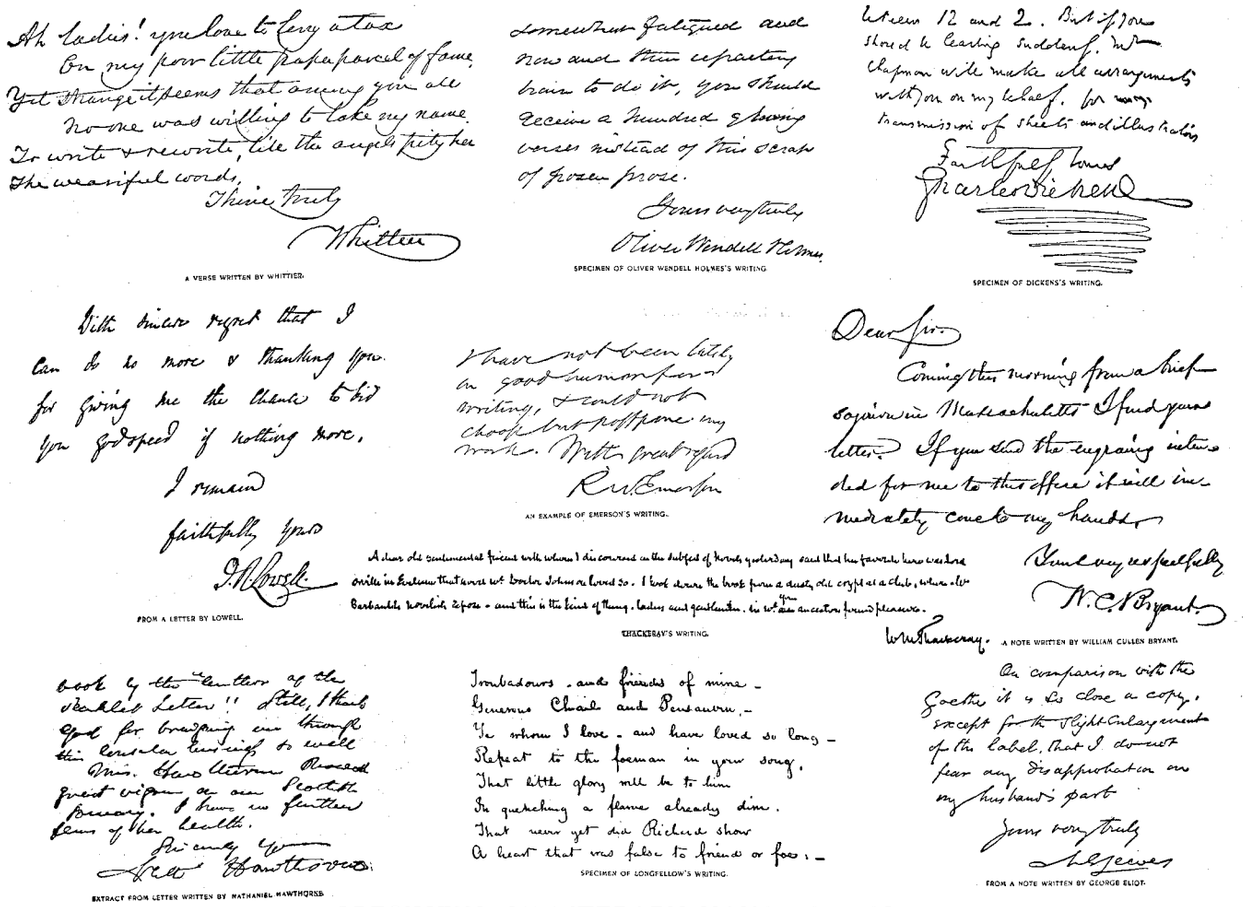
THE claim has often been made that every essential element of human character, both moral and mental, is embodied in the handwriting. As the pen is preeminently the tool of the man of letters, it would seem that literary characteristics would to an especial degree be indicated in the manuscripts of *littérateurs*. Such, at any rate, is the theory upon which Miss Caroline Ticknor, a granddaughter of the famous publisher, has proceeded in an interesting series of articles in *Truth* (March, April, and May). Miss Ticknor, after dealing with the more or less crabbed chirography of several seventeenth-century writers who do not much concern us, gives numerous specimens of the penmanship of some of the leading English and American writers of the past fifty years. Longfellow's manuscript in particular she finds noteworthy and admirable. The upright or vertical handwriting now taught in almost all American schools, and so characteristic of Longfellow, has, she says, been used by a large proportion of the great American writers. From the days of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, we find many fine examples of this type of penmanship, which, says Miss Ticknor "seems to carry with it exceptional neatness, precision, and accuracy." She writes:

"If, as Beecher tells us, 'books are the windows through which the soul looks out,' then assuredly a characteristic manuscript must be a ladder upon which the passer-by, not content with the glimpse vouchsafed him from above, may mount for a more intimate view of the inhabitant who peers out through the glass. If one mounts on this ladder to gain a closer view of Longfellow, he is amply rewarded by the more perfect knowledge thus gained of the poet's beautiful and really pictorial workmanship. His manuscript speaks everywhere of accuracy, care, and precision, as the extract [herewith given] from an early, and afterward revised, translation of a twelfth-century troubadour song will show. This specimen of the poet's writing, executed in 1829, when compared with some of Longfellow's manuscript produced forty years later, shows that hardly any perceptible change took place in his writing during that space of time. The same clear, ornamental, upright hand from first to last makes the perusal of a page of his handwriting the keenest pleasure, while at the same time one regards it as a characteristic expression of the personality of Longfellow, whose dignity and grace, and beauty of countenance, together with his perfect taste in dress and charming simplicity of manner, made him the absolute ideal of what a poet should be."

Of some of the other great writers of the New England school she says:

"The perfect uniformity which Longfellow's writing displays from first to last is not characteristic of that of Emerson. Now large, now small, varying as if his thoughts came in uneven waves and were so registered upon the page before him, we read therein the author's lack of system, his freedom from conventional restraints, and his love of contradictions and surprises. . . . Emerson's hand inclined to be large and flowing, more legible in appearance than in reality. An idiosyncrasy of his was the use of the old-fashioned long "s," as shown in the subjoined facsimile, which exhibits his writing somewhat smaller than his usual hand. . . . Emerson was unsparing in corrections. His essays were revised over and over again, and sentence upon sentence stricken out or rewritten. His manuscript was everywhere crowded with erasures, and almost every page bore evidence of diligent revision. Not alone was his manuscript filled with corrections; his proof-sheets were also subjected to the same process, so that his publishers affirm that the cost of his proof-corrections often amounted to more than the original composition of the pages. . . . . .

"Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote a fine running hand which varied considerably in legibility according to the author's mood, his good


A VERSE WRITTEN BY WHITTIER.
SPECIMEN OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES'S WRITING.
SPECIMEN OF DICKENS'S WRITING.
AN EXAMPLE OF EMERSON'S WRITING.
FROM A LETTER BY LOWELL.
THACKERAY'S WRITING.
A NOTE WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
EXTRACT FROM LETTER WRITTEN BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
SPECIMEN OF LONGFELLOW'S WRITING.
FROM A NOTE WRITTEN BY GEORGE ELIOT.

SPECIMENS OF LITERARY HANDWRITING.

(Reduced exactly one half, the relative size being retained.)

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or bad pen, his rapid or tardy flow of thought. His writing instantly reflected his mental attitude and pictured his sensitive organization. His handwriting, like that of the majority of men, was at its best between the twenty-fifth and fortieth years of life. In some instances, his penmanship was remarkably beautiful, but as time went on it deteriorated, and altho to the last it retained its elementary characteristics, it became more and more difficult to read. The manuscript of 'Dr. Grimshawe's Secret' is, for the most part, as Julian Hawthorne avers, 'hardly to be deciphered save by flashes of inspiration,' while other manuscripts less rapidly written are easily made out. 'The Blithedale Romance' is an example of his best workmanship, and bears on its pages few of the corrections which mar the appearance, while adding to the interest, of many of his manuscripts. . . . . .

"The handwriting of Whittier was as beautiful as his own moral influence. Without further early educational advantages than those offered by the 'district' school, his methods of production were the most painstaking and scholarly, and even in his latest years his writing was a pleasure to the eye and an example to all careless and indifferent laymen.

"Lowell, the master of an exquisite and finished style, was also master of an elegant and graceful handwriting. Systematic, particular, and critical in all his methods, the charm of his work found fitting expression in his delightful workmanship.

"Bryant wrote a clear, concise, and rather business-like hand, as may be seen by the example shown.

"The handwriting of Holmes was eminently fair, uniform, and legible, and almost to the last retained its firm, clear, and pictorial quality. His manuscript was neatly and carefully prepared, and bore traces of only an occasional correction."

Of two great British novelists of a past generation Miss Ticknor writes:

"Dickens's crabbed writing must, especially in later years, have proved very hard reading for the compositors. His signature, as may be seen in the example of his writing, is particularly indistinguishable, and might be translated into almost anything by one who did not know that it stood for Charles Dickens; indeed, an edition of his works, which was issued with a facsimile of his autograph upon the cover, was dubbed by the book trade the 'Snarleyow' edition, on account of suggestive resemblance presented by the great author's signature. . . . He expended much time and energy upon the preparation of his manuscripts, writing and rewriting a thought many times before its expression satisfied him. Friends who were with him during this process of construction were surprised at the apparent smallness of copy which each day's setting seemed to have produced. Those familiar with the original manuscripts of his works, many of which he had bound and kept at his home at Gad's Hill, describe them as full of interlineations and alterations. In his description of 'Dickens-Land,' Mr. Whipple remarks that 'some put blood in their ink, some water,' and he might have added that the author in question made use of 'indigo,' as a marked peculiarity of Dickens was his invariable use of blue ink. He would write with no other kind, and wherever he went his bottle of bright blue fluid accompanied him. Even the briefest note transcribed during his stay in America was indited in his favorite blue ink, which he had brought with him across the Atlantic, having no confidence in the ability of American ink-makers. . . . . .

"Penmanship was with Thackeray one of the fine arts, and he was wont to affirm that if all trades failed he would earn sixpences by writing the Lord's Prayer and the Creed in a space the size of that coin. He greatly delighted in fashioning exquisitely penned little notes, which were embellished with the characteristic pen-drawings which he could so cleverly produce. He also enjoyed puzzling a correspondent by writing in so small a hand that the letter could not be read without the aid of a magnifying-glass. The use of a pen was to Thackeray such an absolute pleasure that he would wholly disregard some vital business or important engagement in order to produce a few artistically traced lines in just the manner he desired, or to complete a fanciful pen-and-ink sketch which happened to express some passing thought."

And of George Eliot she says:

"Her correspondence was attended to wholly by her husband, Mr. Lewes, who also transacted all business with her editors and publishers. Even her most personal letters were almost invariably written by him, so that letters and notes in George Eliot's own chirography are exceedingly rare. The extract given is from a note to an intimate friend, and exhibits her clear, fine hand to good advantage."

VERGA, AND THE BIRTH OF THE ITALIAN NOVEL.

THE novel, which has become the most distinctive form of literary expression in the present age, just as the drama was the distinctive literary *genre* in the Elizabethan days, has for the most part developed a well-marked national type in each of the leading countries of the world. We have, for instance, the French novel, the English, the Russian, the Scandinavian; and the past year has seen a surprising birth of the American spirit in fiction. The Italian novel, however, like the Spanish, has long been under certain disadvantages of environment. Owing to the vast political, artistic, and literary predominance of France in Southern Europe, where it has so long held the hegemony of the Latin races, the Italian and the Spanish novelists have been overshadowed and have largely turned to Gallic writers for models. The greatest of Italian novels, Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi," has no national tradition, and even Ariosto's marvelous poem-novel, "Orlando Furioso" is founded on the knightly legends of France and England. But with the birth of Italian unity and with political and religious freedom, a fermentation began which has resulted in the development of a national type, as represented in such well-known writers as Verga, D'Annunzio, Matilde Serrao, D'Amicis, Capuana, and Fogazzaro.

A writer in *La España Moderna* (Madrid), whose article is translated in *The Living Age* (May 26), calls attention to the fact that even this new school of Italian fiction is a distinct offshoot of the naturalistic school of Zola. He says:

"It is true that naturalism is out of fashion to-day, but Zola's work still produces its effects. The Italian writers, helped by their own good sense and by their own good taste, kept themselves free from overexaggeration, contenting themselves with adopting the standard of naturalistic simplicity that has made the representation of life, in all its various forms, and the environment of the individual, as well as of groups of humanity, more accurate and realistic. Before Verga reformed the Italian novel after the model of French naturalism, the most audacious writers exaggerated, in the spirit and in the letter, the latest tendencies as well as the social and sentimental antitheses of romanticism. Dumas *fils* was a great leader of Italian minds until Zola's art unfurled its victorious banner. Even Verga, in his first novel, showed himself to be a docile, passionate imitator of the romantic-aristocratic art of the author of 'La Dame aux Camèlias.' But, influenced by the new formulas, he became converted at once into a strong and rigid naturalist. . . . In truth, there is no novel more impersonal than 'Malavoglia.' The author has effaced himself completely from the book, and there remain in action only the characters who see with the eyes, think with the brain, and speak the rude language of fishermen. 'Malavoglia' is more than a *tour de force*, it is a true revelation. . . .

"With 'Mastro don Gesualdo' the Italian novel enters with flying colors into the grand kingdoms of human truth. There is not in any work of Zola a more vast or profound observation than that contained in this novel and in 'Malavoglia.' The first steps having been taken, it was easy to advance along the open road. Both behind Verga and at his side there has surged a throng of creators of 'the Italian novel' which is worthy of occupying a most honorable and well-earned position in the literary history of the world."

It is announced that James Lane Allen has written a new story which is entitled "The Reign of Law, a Tale of the Kentucky Hemp-Fields." *The Book-Buyer* (June) says that "the hero is a representative of the lowest stratum of Southern society, and the heroine sprang from the highest. The story is of the mingling of their lives and fortunes—a general idea which formed the mainspring of Miss Glasgow's recent novel, 'The Voice of the People,' and of Mr. Robertson's 'Red Blood and Blue.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME OPTICAL ILLUSIONS IN THE EXPOSITION.

A PROMINENT citizen of New York City, recently returned from the Paris Exposition, condemns it roundly in a published interview as being at present chiefly a collection of "Bowery fake shows." In this somewhat sweeping phrase he doubtless includes those features that are to the casual visitor the most interesting in the Exhibition, as well as some that command the admiration of the scientist for their ingenuity. Among these latter are a number of panoramas that give the illusion of motion

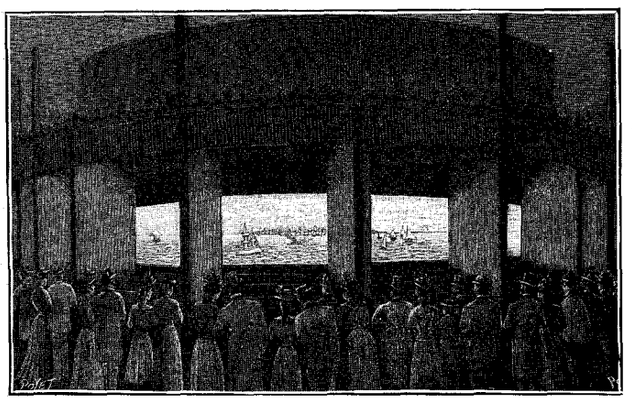

FIG. 1.—STEREORAMA VOYAGE FROM BONE TO ORAN. THE SPECTATOR IS REALLY AT REST WHILE THE SCENERY MOVES.

so perfectly that they are said to be absolutely realistic. These are described in *La Nature* (Paris) by M. G. Mareschal, part of whose article we translate below. Says this writer:

"Panoramas are numerous at the Exposition; they are everywhere to be met with; but all have not the same importance, and some are dioramas that exhibit the products of a particular country, like that of Serajevo, which fits in so charmingly at the end of the Bosnia-Herzegovina pavilion. At the Alpine Club we find a demi-panorama, showing the mass of Mont Blanc seen from the Mer de Glace, and several small dioramas of the Vosges, the Dauphiny Alps, the Pyrenees, etc. . . . . .

"The Marchand expedition is not all shown in one entire diorama; we find in the corridors interesting scenes of detail. Among complete panoramas we may mention those of Scheidegg; the Swiss Village; that of Madagascar, in the midst of the exhibition of this colony; and that of the Tour of the World, whose interest does not correspond with the importance of the building that shelters it. . . . . .

"In general, in nearly all the installations of this kind of spectacle, one feels that the space is limited, and the scenery at the background, being too near the spectator, does not give a complete illusion of reality.

"We have mentioned so far only the pictures—those that go no further than the ordinary panoramas with which we have so long been familiar; in others the exhibitions have ventured to extend the illusion and give the impression of movement. For this purpose they have had recourse to an optical illusion well known to travelers who, being in a train at a standstill, are persuaded that they have started, when they see an adjoining train move in the opposite direction.

"That the effect may be produced, it is sufficient that the eye should not be able to make any comparison with the ground or with objects at a distance; the visual ray should be limited to the objects in motion. This principle has been applied in different ways: in the stereorama the spectators are supposed to be travelers in the cabin of a boat; in the Trans-Siberian they are in the cars of a railroad train; the cineorama supposes them to be in the basket of a balloon; and in the mareorama they are on the bridge of a transatlantic steamer, which has all the motions of rolling and pitching. In all of them it is really the scenery that moves."

In the stereorama or "Sea Poem," by Messrs. Fraucovich and Gadau, we are told, the spectator is placed, as shown in Fig. 1, in a sort of dark semicircular chamber; his view is limited by a series of windows in a thick wall. Looking through one of these, the spectators see passing the whole of the Algerian coast from Bone to Oran. The variations in weather, the state of the sea, and the scenic features of the coast are all rendered with great fidelity. To quote again:

"The background is all painted on a cylindrical surface, as with panoramas generally. This rests on a circular platform of a diameter much greater than its own, so that there is a wide border all around it. The whole arrangement may be represented roughly by a high hat. It is furnished with wheels which run on a circular rail, and is moved slowly by an electric motor. . . . On the wide border already mentioned have been arranged concentrically forty vertical steel bands (see Fig. 2) supported by iron rods and rising slightly one above the other. On these bands are painted waves, and to them are fixed models of ships. To reproduce the smoke of the steamers a very ingenious artifice has been employed, consisting of sheets of very thin glass properly painted and placed one behind the other.

"This arrangement of the part of the panorama nearest to the public is wonderfully successful. It harmonizes as well as possible with the background and gives a remarkable effect of relief, so that the whole effect is startling in its truth.

"The Trans-Siberian Panorama put up by the International Sleeping-Car Company . . . is presented in a peculiarly interesting fashion. The spectator finds himself in a real car belonging to the company; there are but three of these, but they are 20 meters [65 feet] long, and contain salons, dining compartments, smoking-rooms, bars, sleeping compartments, etc. . . . . .

"To give the visitor the impression of a real journey, all that is of interest in the trip from Moscow to Peking is caused to pass before him—9,574 kilometers, which can be traversed in five days when the road is completed; at present it reaches only to Lake Baikal. . . . . .

"From a railroad train all points of the landscape do not appear to move past with the same speed. The roadbed, which is nearest, flies past very swiftly; next, the bushes and shrubs that border it move a little less rapidly; the more distant houses, trees, etc., are still slower, and finally the distant objects pass very slowly indeed. This effect has been aimed at in the panorama; in a great ditch that extends the full length of the building has been arranged machinery that moves four sections of the landscape at different speeds."

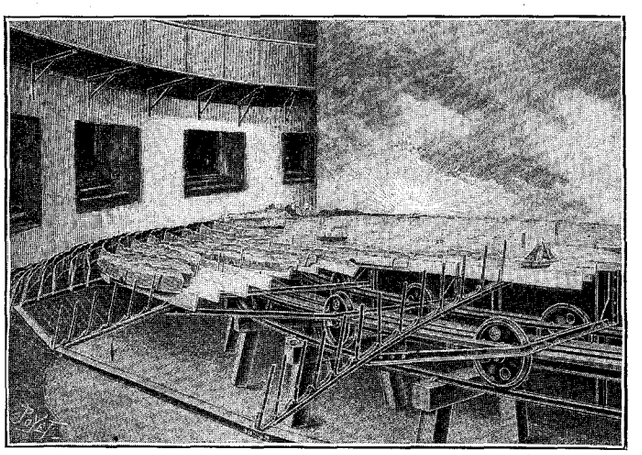

FIG. 2.—THE STEREORAMA, SHOWING METHOD OF PRODUCING THE ILLUSION.

These different sections are shown by illustrations. The section representing the roadbed is a horizontal strip of cloth, on which has been glued sand and pebbles and which moves at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute. The section representing bushes by the side of the track moves about 400 feet a minute, the one representing the middle distance 150 feet and the furthest only about 20 feet a minute. The scenery represents the chief cities along the route, including Moscow, Omsk, and Irkutsk, as well as the shores of

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the Baikal, the great Chinese Wall, and finally Peking. The whole journey takes 45 minutes; but two trips are never exactly alike, for the speeds of the different scenic sections being different, the combinations of the four are never precisely the same, and an indefinite variety of landscape thus results.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CURES FOR OLD AGE.

THE point of view from which old age is regarded as a disease and remedies or palliatives are sought for it, is characteristic of recent science. No miraculous fountain of youth is now sought for; but an attempt is being made to identify the bodily alterations that constitute physical old age and to ascertain whether they may not be affected by medical treatment. Metschnikoff's old-age serum, so widely exploited in the sensational press, was an example of one of these attempts. The Russian physiologist believes that in old age what he calls the "nobler" cells of the organism are devoured by coarser cells, and that we can retard this process by the injection of serum from more youthful organisms. M. S. Marinescq, a more recent investigator still, disagrees on some vital points with the Russian scientist. He regards the aging of the cell as a normal result of its growth—a failure of equilibrium between its elements. The weakened cell may be devoured by antagonistic cells, but these are not the "macrophages" or coarse white cells of the blood, as maintained by Metschnikoff. M. Marinescq's original paper was read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, and an abstract, from the author's own pen, appears in *Cosmos* (May 12). He says:

"According to Metschnikoff, senile atrophy is the result of inner phenomena of the cells, of a strife between the elements of the tissues, a strife in which conjunctive tissue comes off the victor and in which the larger cells [macrophages] compass the destruction of the nobler elements, which are incapable of self-defense. The means of arresting this senile degeneracy would be the destruction of the macrophages by an appropriate serum."

This suggestive belief of the Russian scientist determined M. Marinescq, so he writes, to take up the study of the death of the nerve-cell. With this intent he has examined cells from the spinal cords and brains of individuals from sixty to one hundred and ten years old, and is now convinced that the modifications that constitute old age in the nerve-cell consist not only of diminution of the cell-body, but also of more interesting changes in its interior, of which some are visible under the microscope. He goes on to say:

"It is well known that in its normal state the nerve-cell contains in its interior geometric elements strongly colored by certain pigments. In the aged person, especially when dying at a very advanced age, these elements are reduced in volume and number; sometimes they change into granulations, and this final alteration, which I have named 'senile chromatolysis' * has its chief seat around the cell-nucleus. Besides, the [cell] contains a quantity of a pigmentary substance which is a product of disorganization of the cell itself.

"As the person grows older, this substance increases, and thus reduces the nutritive and respiratory capacity of the nerve-cell. The number of prolongations of the cell is considerably less than in the normal state, and their ramifications have disappeared. Finally, the volume of the cell diminishes in variable degree, amounting sometimes to actual atrophy. In a great number of preparations . . . I have never found macrophages destroying the nerve-cell; senile atrophy is therefore not due to the invasion of the nerve-cell by phagocytes. This is not the case, however, in certain diseased states; I have maintained since 1896 that when the vitality of the cell is suddenly lowered, it is being devoured by other cells to which I have given the name of 'neuronophages.'"

There is, therefore, according to this author, a strife between cells in old age, but only in diseased old age, and the combatants are not the same as asserted by Metschnikoff. M. Marinescq holds that there is a special nerve-destroying tissue which is present in the body from the embryonic period, but which is retarded and antagonized in health by the action of the nerve-tissue. He believes that the nerve-cell secretes a peculiar substance that prevents the excessive development of its antagonist and thus preserves "nutritive equilibrium" in the central nervous system. Many of the facts of disease confirm him, he says, in this opinion. He goes on to say:

"We may say in general that when the achromatic substance of the nerve-cell loses its vitality, the nerve-destroying cells wake from their slumbers, multiply, and attack the nerve-cell. . . . . .

"The age and death of the nerve-cell are inseparable from its life and functions. Like the organism of which it is a part, the cell appears, grows, declines, and dies. The reason for this growing old must not be sought in a strife between the elements of the nerve-centers, but rather in a lack of chemical synthesis in the cell itself. The normal edifice of the cell is maintained by equilibrium between the synthesis of growth and functional destruction. When this equilibrium is broken, . . . the disorganization of the cell follows. . . . To prevent these manifestations of old age we must stimulate the chemical synthesis of the nerve-cell by a dynamogenic substance. Among such substances the serum of young animals, . . . as proposed by Metschnikoff, may stimulate the enfeebled energy of the noble elements and retard in a certain degree the oncoming of old age."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*Greek *chroma*, color, and *lysis*, a loosening.

VEGETATION AND GOLD DEPOSITS.

IT is contended by some authorities that vegetation in the neighborhood of gold deposits may dissolve the precious metal to such a degree that the deposit may become impoverished. Dr. E. E. Lungewitz upholds this theory in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (April 28), and also states his belief that vegetation in past ages has played an important part in the deposition of "placer" gold. He notes that chemists have long suspected that gold might slowly dissolve in surface water, but that no analysis had been able to demonstrate this, owing simply to the fact, as the author believes, that the solution is almost infinitely weak. Dr. Lungewitz argued that if the surface water contained dissolved gold, it would naturally be drawn up by the roots of trees. He says:

"We assume that if gold is dissolved by surface waters it ought to be found in trees which are growing in the neighborhood of lodes or on placers. In a similar way we knew sea-water to contain iodin before it ever was detected in it, because this element was found concentrated in certain sea plants from which it was extracted on a large scale. In my investigation trees were felled and cut into pieces of convenient size. After this the bark was removed with about one inch of the outside wood. These pieces were placed upon a clean sheet of corrugated iron and fired. The ashes, which yet contained grains of charcoal, were collected and assayed. . . . . .

"In the first sample of wood ash I obtained, gold was undoubtedly present, but its quantity was so small that an estimation of its amount was out of the question. The reason was, as I found out later, that my workmen had taken it easy and had felled one of those rather rare soft-wood trees. The next ones felled belonged to the so-called ironwoods, the ashes of which gave returns varying from $0.10 to $0.40 gold per ton. . . . . .

"So far only the parts of the trunk near the roots had been used for these experiments. To see in which part of the tree the maximum of gold was to be found, the same experiments were carried out with larger part of the branches, and here I obtained the most interesting results. These parts were richer in gold than all others previously tested. The increase was not everywhere the same, but the highest result I obtained was $1.17 per ton of ash. The percentage of ash in the wood of tropical trees has never been determined."

Dr. Lungewitz regards it as proved that gold is dissolved by

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the surface waters traversing a gold formation. The solution must be so weak that nothing but the osmotic action of millions of cell-membranes is able to concentrate it sufficiently to precipitate the gold, and the gold in this solution must be in such a combination as to withstand the reducing action that untold numbers of cell-membranes and cell-contents must exert. What is the substance in the water that is able to dissolve the gold in this way? Dr. Lungewitz leaves its identification to future investigators, but he states chemical facts that lead him to the conclusion that vegetation must be held responsible for it. That this action continued through long years may have a disastrous effect on some gold deposits, and that it must have built up others by transferring gold in a state of solution, he regards as certain.

CROSS-EDUCATION.

THIS term is applied by Prof. E. W. Scripture of Yale to the curious results that appear in certain cases where practise or exercise with a limb or organ develops not only that particular limb or organ, but also the corresponding one on the opposite side. In an article on the subject in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, Professor Scripture asserts his belief that the discovery may have important bearing on educational methods. He says that his attention was first called to the phenomenon during experiments on the strength of the hand as measured by compression of a rubber bulb. It was found that after practising the right hand alone nine days, with a gain of about 70 per cent. in strength, the left hand, which had not been practised at all in the mean time, gained about 50 per cent. The same result appeared in other experiments, and was found to have been noticed by other investigators. Thus, Prof. Oscar Raif, who holds the chair of music in the Berlin Hochschule, writes to Professor Scripture as follows:

"In the spring of 1898 I made an experiment with twenty of my pupils. I began by taking the average speed of each hand with the metronome. The average of the right hand was . | =116 (=four times 116 in the minute) [464 beats], and for the left hand 112 [448 beats]. I gave them exercises for the right hand only (finger exercises, scales, and broken accords), to develop rapidity. After one week the average of the right hand was 120 [480]; after two weeks, 126 [504]; three weeks, 132 [528], etc. After two months the right hand yielded 176 [604]. Then I had them try the left hand, which averaged 152 [680], whereas in November the average was only 112 [448]. In two months' time, absolutely without practise, the left hand had risen from 112 [448] to 152 [608]. A few of my pupils had some difficulty in playing the scales in parallel motion, but were able to play them in contrary motion.

"The tenor of my work is that in piano-playing the chief requirement is *not* that each single finger should move rapidly, but that each movement should come at exactly the right time, and we do not work only to get limber fingers, but, more than that, to get perfect control over each finger. The source of what in Germany is called *Fingerfertigkeit* is the center of our nervous system—the brain."

These facts, says Professor Scripture, require further investigation; if practise of one hand educates the other hand, will it not also educate the foot? Again, if practise of one hand develops strength in other members of the body, may it not also develop their dexterity? If development of will power in one direction effects a development in another direction, why may not this be extended to the higher forms that go to make up character? To quote further:

"The outlook begins to be stirring on account of its vastness. If the last principle be admitted, there seems no argument against the claim that some forms of manual training, such as lathe work and forge work, are just the things to develop moral character. By the same reasoning we would be obliged to admit the often-made argument that training in Latin, Greek, and mathematics furnishes a means of general mental development. If we admit the principle, we find ourselves at once involved in important educational controversies. However we may think in respect to these questions, it is plain that it is worth while to climb a ladder which has such an outlook at the top. Let us begin.

"In the first place, the fact of cross-education is established. Let us ask in what this education consists. On this point some curious observations have been made by Prof. W. W. Davis, now of Iowa College. The subject of the experiment began by raising a five-pound dumb-bell by flexing the arm at the elbow; this called into play chiefly the biceps muscle for lifting and the forearm muscles for grasping. This was done as many times as possible with the right arm, and then, after a rest, with the left arm. The subject then entered upon a practise extending from two to four weeks; this consisted in lifting the weight with the right arm only. At the end both arms were tested as at the start.

"The results were strange enough. . . . All subjects had gained power in the unpractised left arm, three of them largely and three slightly. All but one had gained in the size of the unpractised left biceps. Strangely enough, those who had gained most in power had gained least in size. The case was quite similar in regard to the girth of the forearm. The gains in power were unquestionably mostly central—that is, in the nerve-centers—and not in the muscles. Yet there was also a strange but unquestionable gain in the size of the muscles at the same time.

"We have arrived at the second step of the ladder, which is: The gain by practise which shows itself in cross-education consists in a development of higher nerve-centers connected with the two sides of the body. We must next ask: Is this effect of practise confined to the symmetrical organ, or does it extend to other organs? This question was answered by a peculiar experiment."

This experiment consisted in educating the feet to tap on a telegraph key, and its results, Professor Scripture tells us, show that the effects of such practise are unquestionably transferred to all parts of the body. He believes that sooner or later we shall be able to show that development of those forms of the will involved in simple muscular activities does also develop the more complicated forms that express themselves in mental acts. To quote again:

"It has long been claimed that sports, games, and manual occupations are among the best developers of character. Football develops solidarity of feeling and action; running rapids or cross-country hunting develop coolness in danger and promptness and firmness of judgment; wood-turning requires boldness and foresight; forge work requires regulation and reserve of power, and so on. This is no place for an account of the psychology of sports and occupations, but if the reader has ever tried any of these things and failed he will easily recognize the lacking mental quality.

"Yet there has never been but one attempt, as far as I can learn, to organize a system of manual occupations on the basis of this principle. The success of the attempt furnishes, I believe, the still-lacking laboratory proof of the principle itself. I refer to the remarkable experiment of Mr. Z. R. Brockway, superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory.

"Most of the young felons sent to the Elmira Reformatory are set to learning trades, by which they can support themselves on leaving. Those, however, who are too stupid to even learn the simplest trade are put into a manual-training school, in the hope that their brains can be sufficiently developed to enable them to keep out of the prison or the asylum. Those who are so stupid that they have difficulty in learning the alphabet or in counting their fingers are put into a kindergarten, where they practise on letter blocks and sticks and straws."

The results at Elmira plainly indicate, Professor Scripture asserts, that manual training may develop the mind. This, he says, is only one instance of the utility of cross-education, which he believes will come to be recognized as a powerful factor in all kinds of training. He concludes:

"When manual-training schools organize their courses on the principle of adapting the exercise to the ability to be developed, we shall have abundance of similar proof. When these facts have been incontestably established, there will be a means of satisfying the complaints of those who are constantly attacking

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our schools because they develop intellect and ruin character. 'What is the use,' say they, 'of teaching children to read and think if you do not make them honest and truthful? How is it better for the community to educate liars and thieves merely that they may lie and steal successfully in business and politics, where they can not be caught, rather than to leave them in the slums, where the police can get them?' The accusation is bitterly unjust in many ways, but its force can be met by introducing a system of character-building based on a careful study of the means of developing truthfulness, honesty, carefulness, persistence, bravery, courage under defeat, and the other qualities that go to make up a true man. The foundation of this system is to be found, I believe, in the *principle of character-building by motor activity*.

"The ladder of cross-education will be slowly climbed by psychological investigators; if they find at the top a principle fo such value and wide application, surely the climb will have been worth the time and trouble."

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S BRAINS.

THAT man's brain is proportionately larger than woman's is shown, according to an article in *The Nineteenth Century*, by a study of the most accurate measurements. The author of this article, Alexander Sutherland, is a believer in the equality of the sexes, and had formerly asserted that man's brain is no larger in proportion to his body than woman's in proportion to hers. The prevalent contrary notion, he believed, was a fallacy that could be disproved by statistics. The result of his investigations, however, has been to convince him that the generally received idea is correct. Mr. Sutherland made comparisons, as far as possible, between men and women of the same height and weight. In 102 men and 113 women between 64 and 66 inches tall the brains of the men averaged 46.9 ounces, those of the women only 41.9 ounces, a difference of 12 per cent. in the men's favor. When 21 small men were compared with 135 women of equal height the difference was 6 per cent.; in still another case it was 9 per cent. in the men's favor. The same difference appears when men and women of the same weight are compared. Says Mr. Sutherland:

"There are 91 men and 116 women whose bodies were between 30 and 39 kilograms. The brains of the men weighed 1,348 grams and those of the women 1,206, which gives the men an excess of 11 per cent. There were 206 men and 123 women whose body weights lay between 40 and 49 kilograms. The brains of the men averaged 1,362 grams, those of the women only 1,215. Here the men have the advantage by 12 per cent. Between 50 and 59 kilograms there were 148 men and 50 women. The men's brains averaged 1,370 grams, the women's only 1,245. The excess is 10 per cent. in favor of the men."

Of course this does not touch the question of quality, and Mr. Sutherland assures us that science can not yet answer this question. Says *The Times-Herald* (Chicago) in discussing Mr. Sutherland's article editorially:

"So far as investigations have gone there seems to be no essential difference in the way the brains are made or in the materials that are used. Under these circumstances then, would size of itself indicate an advantage? Possibly, because the brains of intellectually great men are larger than the average. An examination extended to eighty-five world-famous characters showed a difference of 9.3 per cent."

Mr. Sutherland, however, does not allow his results to drive him from his conviction that the sexes are intellectually equal. He says:

"If it be true that the female brain is less by 10 per cent. in its proportion than the male brain, and if it could in consequence be demonstrated that the average woman has 10 per cent. less of intellectual capacity than the average man, it still has to be remembered that even then 90 per cent. of the women are the equals of 90 per cent. of the men. On a little consideration this will seem to imply that the average man has to recognize about 40 per cent. of the women as being his superiors in intellect."

ELECTRICAL HORTICULTURE.

THE results obtained by culture under the influence of electric light were described to the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST several years ago. The method has made such advances that the growing of lettuce for salads, in spacious greenhouses with the aid of electric light, is already carried on as a profitable industrial pursuit near Chicago and elsewhere in this country. The use of electric currents for stimulating vegetation, which was discussed in these columns about the same time, still remains unsettled. A communication on this subject, made by a Russian engineer, V. A. Tyurin, before the St. Petersburg Electro-Technical Society, contains some information on the work done in Russia by Spyeshneff and Kravkoff. We quote an account from *Nature*, which says:

"The former experimented a few years ago on three different lines. Repeating well-known experiments on electrified seeds, he ascertained once more that such seeds germinated more rapidly, and gave better fruit and better crops (from two and a half to six times higher) than seeds that had not been submitted to preliminary electrification. Repeating next the experiments of Ross—that is, burying in the soil one copper and one zinc plate, placed vertically and connected by a wire, he found that potatoes and roots grown in the electrified space gave crops three times heavier than those which were grown close by on a test plot; the carrots attained a quite unusual size, of from ten to twelve inches in diameter. Spyeshneff's third series of experiments was more original. He planted on his experimental plot, about ten yards apart, wooden posts provided at their tops with metallic aigrettes connected together by wires, so as to cultivate his plants under a sort of network of wires. He obtained some striking results, one of which was that the growth and the ripening of barley were accelerated by twelve days. Quite recently M. Kravkoff undertook a series of laboratory experiments upon boxes of soil submitted to electric currents. The temperature of the soil was raised by these currents; its moisture decreased first, but began to increase after a course of three weeks (the same increase of moisture was also noticed by Fichtner); and finally, the amount of vegetable matter in the soil was increased by the electric currents. With what is now known upon the influence of micro-organisms upon vegetation, further research on similar lines is most desirable and very promising."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE annual meeting of the National Academy of Science at Washington, D. C., was recently brought to a close with the announcement of the award of the Barnard medal to Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, the discoverer of the *x*-rays. The medal is presented only once in five years, and is given to the person making the most important scientific discovery during that period. The award was unanimously approved by the members.

"THE testimony of witnesses to drownings on various occasions needs to be collected before it can be stated as the usual fact that there is a rising to the surface three times," says H. Retzbew in *Popular Science News*, June. "The human body in life, or with the lungs inflated, naturally floats, as every one knows who has learned to swim, or even to keep his mouth above the surface of the water; and one to whom this discovery has come can float face up without moving hand or foot. But how soon a frightened victim of accident can gulp enough water to drive the air out of his lungs is another question. Undoubtedly, it has become a tradition everywhere that the drowning rise three times, and every reporter of an incident or every story-teller thinks he must give spice to his tale by talking of 'rising the third and last time,' at which crisis the rescuer is always supposed to seize and save the victim."

YELLOW VISION AFTER SNAKE-BITE. — Richard Hilbert mentions the various conditions attended with the phenomenon of colored vision in *Memorabilieu*, April 3. So far as he is aware, his is the first report of seeing yellow after snake-bite. The following abstract of his narrative is given in *The Medical Record*: "A young girl, walking barefoot in the fields, fell with a piercing cry that she was bitten on the toe by a snake. The snake was seen by others. An hour later, when brought to the office, blood could be squeezed from the wound near the nail. The next day there were stiffness and pain, besides the symptom that all light-colored objects appeared bright yellow. A bluish discoloration of the skin, extending over the abdomen, required fourteen days to disappear. It was seven and a half weeks before the child was well again. It would be interesting to learn whether in tropical countries, where snake-bite is more frequent, yellow vision is a common symptom."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAS HELL BEEN OBLITERATED?

DANTE and Milton, to whom hell was a more absorbing subject of thought than the earth itself, would doubtless be astonished at the spectacle of a modern doctor of divinity writing a long article in a leading review to question the very whereabouts of this region. There has been a remarkable change of late years with regard to future punishment, writes the Rev. Dr. George Wolfe Shinn (in *The North American Review*, June). Formerly sermons and religious books were full of references to hell, and terrible appeals were made to flee from the wrath to come. Jonathan Edwards, like many other Puritan divines of preceding centuries, so vividly portrayed the terrors of the place of darkness and despair that strong men sometimes screamed out during his sermons. The writings of the early fathers also are full of allusions to hell. Now, however, remarks Dr. Shinn, we hear little or nothing of it in Protestant circles except in the sermons of a few clergy of the old school. "The belief in hell as a place or condition of punishment has been the belief of Christian people from the beginning of Christianity to our own day. Now, almost suddenly, certainly with remarkable unanimity, men have wellnigh ceased to talk about it."

This very notable change in theology Dr. Shinn attributes, in part, to the great liberalizing influence which Beecher exerted over many preachers and laymen. The movement, however, began much earlier, in the Universalist body, which came into existence here in 1770, as a counterblast to the old "blue" Calvinism, with its glowing descriptions of the nether world. A still more widespread influence is attributed to Dean Farrar's well-known book entitled "Eternal Hope." It found at once a sympathetic audience prepared to receive it; and all replies, such as Dr. Pusey's "What Is of Faith?" were in vain. "Evidently," says Dr. Shinn, "many in the religious world wanted to get rid of hell." In place of it, indeed, came a very curious compromise, "second probation." Still another most ingenious effort to find a substitute for the plain hell of Christian theology is the recent doctrine of "conditional immortality," which teaches that "men who do not possess the sanctifying, renewing, immortal Spirit must perish, either at death or some time after death." Immortality is, in this view, a special gift to all souls who are united with Christ by faith. Adherents of this doctrine boldly claim that the Christian writings nowhere speak of immortality apart from Christ.

These varying views and theories, thinks Dr. Shinn, indicate that Christian eschatology at the close of the nineteenth century is in a most unsettled condition. Only uncertain sounds proceed from the pulpit. Hell has lost its terrors. Has hell passed away? Dr. Shinn thinks that, in the truest sense, it has not. He says:

"The appeals to fear have wellnigh ceased, and yet there is no fact which we are so compelled to see as the fact of retribution. The law of retribution works in our present life. We become aware of it in our earliest infancy, and we never become developed in character until we have learned to fear that which is evil and to shun the consequences of sin. There is a sense of righteousness in all men, and all men know that unrighteousness brings punishment. It is fair to assume that what holds good in the present life, that what is a part of man's very structure here, will continue hereafter. We may give up entirely the notion of a material hell, but we can not give up the doctrine of retribution. Suffering must follow sin, and therefore to appeal to fear is not only legitimate, but it is in accordance with the structure of man's nature. Let us grant that the descriptions of hell are figurative. Let us admit that men have blundered in accepting as literal what was intended to be figurative. Let us grant that there is no material lake of torment. Yet, after all, is there not something back of the imagery? Is there not something real—so real that men may well strive to escape it? Can it be well with him who passes hence in his sins?

"If we are asked for reasons for believing in future retribution, we need not dwell upon the thought of divine sovereignty showing its detestation of sin by punishment. That view has been brought out with frightful distinctness in Puritan theology. Rather let us call attention to the fact which forces itself upon the notice of even the least thinking of men. It is this: *Men are condemned by themselves.* . . . What, then, has become of hell? It has not been obliterated. It can not be obliterated. Retribution exists as an awful fact back of all figurative language. Men in our day have overlooked retribution in seeking to get rid of materialistic notions concerning hell. The time has come to recall the awful fact of retribution. But it must be done discreetly, and always with those exceptions in mind which so greatly modify it. . . . We do know that there is retribution for sin—for sin unrepented of and unforgiven. Whether that retribution continue for one year, or for a thousand years, or for eternity, it is not material to decide. He who dies in sin passes on to be judged for the deeds done in the body. Having rejected the offers of mercy here, he must meet penalty there. The man who dies impenitent and unforgiven finds his retribution.

"Judgment, like the gift of life, is immediate. It is not to be looked for only in the future. It is now. Future judgment is no arbitrary act. It is not something which springs from laws to be set in motion hereafter. It is the working out of laws under which we are now living. If we sin wilfully now, we must suffer for it. If we pass hence with a load of unrepented and unforgiven sin, judgment must surely follow us wherever we go. But it is not a new judgment; only a continuation of a judgment begun here; something inseparable from sin. Why should we fear to speak of a judgment to come when we know that a judgment has already come? True, the present judgment is not in every instance that which brings bitter anguish, but it is just as real as if men groaned in agony. It is a separation from goodness; a loss of spiritual power; a falling below the ideal. When men's eyes are opened, they may see that the loss of what they might have been, and their degradation through sin, is indeed the visitation of penalty."

TOLSTOY'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

THO Count Tolstoy has been for many years only nominally a member of the Orthodox Russian Church, he is reported to have received the news of his recent excommunication by the Metropolitan Antonius, of St. Petersburg, with sadness, perhaps because he regards the hostility of the Russian prelates and the Holy Synod as a manifestation of an unchristian spirit in the church of to-day. The order was in the form of a private circular edict—somewhat similar to that lately issued by Cardinal Vaughan in relation to the English heretic, Dr. Mivart—commanding all the clergy to refuse to Count Tolstoy recognition as an orthodox churchman. No priest is to absolve him or give him communion, nor is he to be given burial in consecrated ground, unless "before departing this life he shall repent, acknowledge the orthodox doctrine, believe, and return to the church." It is said that the three Russian metropolitans—those of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff—desired a public proclamation of the count's heresy, but that the synod feared the wrath of the Russian masses, with whom Tolstoy is very popular. The Boston *Transcript* (May 24) thus comments on the event:

"Immediate provocation for Count Tolstoy's excommunication, which has seemed impending for many years, was undoubtedly found in that portion of his latest novel, 'Resurrection,' in which he openly attacked the Orthodox Russian Church. Nor, indeed, was it simply Russian orthodoxy, but Christian orthodoxy everywhere that he submitted to a scathing review. In this book more emphatically than ever Tolstoy showed that he reverenced Christ, but despised Christianity as currently accepted. Christ, he said, had forbidden the very things continually being done in churches, especially 'the meaningless much speaking' and 'the blasphemous incantation over bread and wine,' and that He had also 'in the clearest words forbidden men to call other men their master and to pray in temples, saying that He had come to de-

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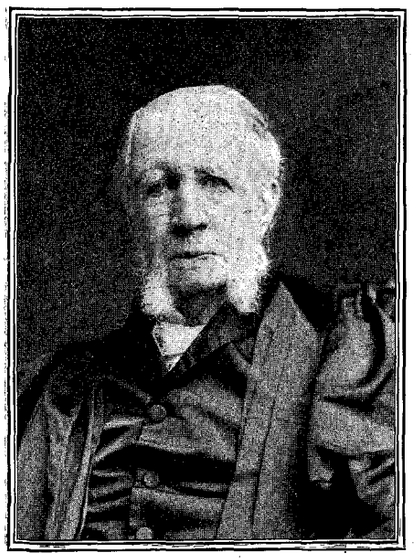
stroy them and that one should worship not in a temple but in spirit and in truth.' . . . . . .

"But long before this Count Tolstoy had provoked the thunderbolt by his published utterances. Especially in his book entitled 'My Religion' he had made a candid confession of his creed and of the steps by which he was led from orthodoxy to infidelity, and then to what his enemies style the heterodoxy of his later opinions. Born and baptized in the Greek Church, he had abandoned all belief in anything by the time he was eighteen. 'For thirty years I was a nihilist—not a revolutionary Socialist, but a man who believed in nothing,' he wrote. He grew disgusted with all mankind and with himself. Then a revulsion came. He reached the conclusion that as life was contrary to reason he ought not to reject a faith contrary to reason. He then went through the forms of a return to the Greek Church. He accepted its ordinances, but he could not force himself to accept its dogmas. Nor could he accept the dogmas of any other church. He accepted Christ, not as a God, but as the author of the wisest system of philosophy ever put forward by man. He rejected the entire doctrinal framework of the Christian scheme of redemption. He had little faith even in immortality. He believed as little in the despotism of the Russian Government as in the despotism of the Russian faith. He declared that the sum of all the evil possible to the people if left to themselves could not equal the sum of the evil actually accomplished by the tyranny of church and state."

DR. RICHARD SALTER STORRS.

THE death of Dr. Storrs, who at the time of his retirement last winter had been for fifty-three years pastor of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, is the most serious addition to the necrology of American Protestant Christianity since the death of Mr. Moody. Dr. Storrs had already reached the advanced age of seventy-nine, and owing to ill health due to a serious fall early last autumn, his death on June 5 was not altogether unexpected. The New York *Times* says of him and his long ministerial career:



THE LATE REV. DR. R. S. STORRS.

"The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was an historic figure in the ecclesiastical world of America. His death removes from the American ministry one of its most scholarly lights, and by it Brooklyn loses a citizen honored and beloved for more than half a century. The last of an extraordinary group of Brooklyn ministers, he was not alone a local force spiritually and secularly, but a man of recognized importance in the entire Christian world. He was scholar, orator, man of affairs, and a historian of authority, as well as pastor. Dr. Storrs represented in Brooklyn for fifty-three years the tradition of the conservatism and the rhetorical elegance of the Puritan pulpit of New England. During much of that period, in a neighboring church—Plymouth—Henry Ward Beecher stood for the opposites of these pulpit ideals, the radical thought, the reforming impulse, and the genius for impassioned oratory. In all his preachings Dr. Storrs kept in touch with the Scriptures, and their teachings were the foundation of his utterances. New England born and bred, he lived according to the precepts of the Pilgrims, and he preached as he lived. His greatness lay in broad and humane scholarship. Possessed of an alert and vigorous mind, he treated his themes with a delightful thoroughness and clothed his thoughts in beautiful and fitting speech.

"Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., LL.D., was descended from a long and illustrious line of New England clergymen. His father, Richard S. Storrs, was for sixty-two years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Braintree, Mass.; his grandfather, who also bore the name of Richard Salter Storrs, was pastor of a Congregational church at Long Meadow, Mass., for thirty-three years, and his great-grandfather was a chaplain in the patriot army during the American Revolution. Dr. Storrs, the late pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, was born at Braintree, Mass., August 21, 1821. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1839, and for a short time was engaged as a teacher in Monson Academy. It was apparently his idea at first to prepare himself for the bar, for he entered the office of Rufus Choate as a student. He abandoned law for theology, however, and entered Andover Seminary, where he was graduated in 1845. He became pastor of a Congregational church at Brookline, Mass., in that year, and in the following year was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims. He was installed as pastor of that church on November 19, 1846. From 1848 to 1861 Dr. Storrs was associate editor of *The Independent*. He also gave much of his attention to the Brooklyn Mission Society, and for a quarter of a century was president of the Long Island Historical Society. Dr. Storrs also served as first vice-president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and as a member of the Amherst College board of trustees. He was a prolific author, and the large number of his works which have been published give some idea of the energy and industry of his life."

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* says of him:

"He could not have been more self-contained, more self-poised, and more self-centered had he been alone in space. Yet his delights, like his duties, were with the sons of men, and his definition of minister was servant unto men, in the name of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. Words must be inadequate and can only be suggestive that seek to denote him as a personality. The classical simplicity of the antique world, whose qualities were elemental, whose art was immortal, and whose characters were gods, united in him with the alert and the alive intelligence of the modern time of revelation, in which he believed, of learning, in which he was profound, and of altruism, of which he was the very incarnation."

The Brooklyn *Daily Standard-Union*, referring to both Dr. Storrs and the late Dr. Behrends of Brooklyn, whose recent speech on Christian "comity" brought him into such prominence at the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, says:

"Storrs and Behrends were 'of the people, by the people, and for the people,' and in that fact lay much of their success, their influence, and their dominance over those far as well as near. In this principle is the genius of Congregationalism, and out of it will come its future leaders and prophets, worthy successors of those who have gone before. They come from the people; they claim no divine right of succession; they speak solely as they are moved by the forces which move others; and in this freedom, this independence, and this direct responsibility between humanity and divinity is at once the secret of their growth and power. The duty of those whom Dr. Storrs led and blessed, those to whom his life has been an example and an inspiration, is to stand fast, to preserve all, to maintain the highest ideals, and to work steadily onward and upward, with hope in man and faith in God."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* calls Dr. Storrs a "model for pulpiteers." It says:

"A once noted clergyman of the Congregational pulpit passed away in Brooklyn yesterday in the death of Dr. Richard S. Storrs. For many years he was second only to Beecher in reputation among the great pulpiteers of the City of Churches, altho a man of much different mold from the Plymouth pastor. Indeed, in scholarship, in personal dignity, in the sense of charity and circumspection, and in the fine conception of his professional duty in his relation not simply to the Church of the Pilgrims, but to the public, Dr. Storrs was regarded by some observers as a model clergyman. He had no time and no taste for the tricks of notoriety, but carried himself with the bearing of a Christian

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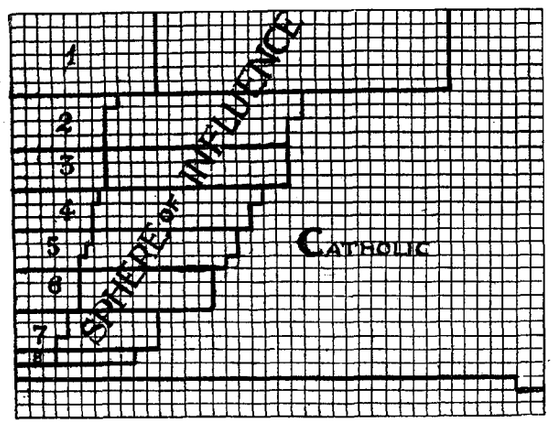
gentleman, and there is no occupant of the pulpit who may not study his long career with profit as an example of the American minister in his best estate."

"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" OF THE NEW YORK CHURCHES.

THE New York City Baptist Mission Society has lately prepared a chart of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx showing the spheres of religious influence of the leading Christian denominations. In the New York *Herald* (May 14), the following explanation is given of the chart which we subjoin:

"Each square in the chart represents one thousand persons. On the left side of the chart are squares marked off to indicate the membership of the churches of the principal denominations. Directly to the right of these marked-off areas are areas twice the size, which indicate the 'sphere of influence' of the churches, the estimate being that each denomination influences, altogether, three times as many persons as it has members.

"All of the great portion of the chart on the right represents the 543,164 members of the 103 Catholic churches. The member-



"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" OF NEW YORK CHURCHES.
The chart represents the half of the city's population reached by the churches; the half not reached is not shown.

ship of the other denominations is as follows: First, Episcopal, 121 churches, 65,900 members; second, Presbyterian, 70 churches, 28,766; third, Lutheran, 34 churches, 21,167; fourth, Methodist, 67 churches, 18,511; fifth, Baptist, 50 churches, 16,610; sixth, miscellaneous, 37 churches, 15,145 members; seventh, Hebrew, 46 churches, 10,892 members; eighth, Congregational, 14 churches, 3,018 members.

"With a membership in the 103 Catholic churches, therefore, of 543,164, a membership in all the other 439 churches of 180,009, and 360,018 persons added as being within the 'sphere of influence' of these latter churches, the number of persons within the 'sphere of church influence' according to these figures is 1,083,191, leaving 916,809 persons outside church influence.

"'In no other American city,' says William H. Brearley, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Mission Society, 'may so large a per cent. of the population be classed as habitual non-churchgoers; nowhere else is so large a proportion of the children out of the Sunday-school. I believe the time will come when the columns of the secular New York press will be largely used by the Christian Church to supplement its effort in trying to reach and elevate the submerged million.'"

It is improbable, however, that the figures here given are more than approximately correct. For example, the recent careful census of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York, which includes Manhattan and the Bronx and some outlying towns, but not Brooklyn, gives 825.000 as the number of Roman Catholics; while the diocesan letter of Archbishop Corrigan, written before his recent journey *ad limina apostolorum* at Rome, gives a still higher estimate—1,200,000.

THE CRUCIFIXION AS AN EVOLUTIONARY FORCE.

CHRIST as a mediator between God and man, as a means of reconciliation, as a definite comprehensible fact by which man can communicate with and grasp the unseen, is declared by all Christians to be the most important factor in the evolution of religion. The world had strong, definite, divine personalities before Christ, but none with so many elements in common between God and man, according to the Rev. W. W. Peyton, who writes on "The Crucifixion as an Evolutionary Force" in *The Contemporary Review* (April, May).

Mr. Peyton finds that man's religious sense is not based so much upon the hope of a happy future state, as upon the idea of adjusting himself with God, of making himself as nearly as possible correspond with God. In other words, religion is man's effort to harmonize himself with the spirits back of the universe, and Christ's personality, His death, and His return to God have immensely aided this harmony, which before His time was on man's part a vague, crude, sensuous, often cruel effort, shown in the various forms of sacrifice of the Greeks, Romans, Jews, etc.

But it is the death of Christ that has done so much to harmonize man with God. Over this event love broke out and went straight to common human hearts for the first time—the love which lay in the basal ideas of creation. The crucifixion taught man to love God for the first time, and his whole relation toward creation changed from harshness and fear to tenderness and mercy. Humanity took a new departure:

"The disappearance of sacrifice in the Western world is the outward sign of a new moral force of the unseen universe, which has appeared in our affairs, which closed weary epochs in the ups and downs of evolution, and opened another with a future as yet unspent. It has shifted the center of gravity in the moral world, as the advent of the backbone has shifted the center of physiology. This displacement began with sensitiveness to the forces which Christ carried with Him into the unseen. The abrogation of sacrifice comes with the persuasion to harmony which this new force worked on the unwilling will (of man), and the force more particularly concerned in the persuasion is that of the death of Christ. No committee sitting in Jerusalem, Alexandria, Rome, ordered the abrogation. It was silently canceled by the experience of correspondence with Christ, which drew the human will to the Sovereign will by the drawing love, and which appealed to the errant will which had stored up evil in the years to return by a finer sympathy. The impact of the crucifixion worked the reconstruction so potently that the craving for ceremonial aid wholly ceased."

Mr. Peyton, who, as will be seen from his words concerning sacrifice and liturgic aids to religion, takes an exclusively Protestant view of Christendom, says that the Reformation has been misnamed; it should be called "the Reconciliation." The Church of Rome, he says, had fallen into error, and the nations who had come out of her had substituted ritual and sacrifice for primitive Christianity as the means of harmonizing themselves with the unseen. The Reformation, he says, was a return to the genuine counsel of Christ for reconciliation with the unseen.

And this faith was born in the love awakened in the human heart by the crucifixion. Of this love the writer says:

"In all the religions of the ancient world, it was suspected that love was a root affection in God, as it was seminal in nature; but it was not permitted to rule that tract of time. It would not arrive. In the crucifixion of Christ it came into the sphere of event and influence. An icy air and the hard rock of selfishness were conditions which hindered the growth of the germ which lay in the creation. For reasons we shall never know, humanity required this epoch in its education—a developing process must have its stages.

"With the coming of the Kingdom of Love the longest stride is taken in the education of the race. For it has created the Western man and constructed his ideals and established the new order. Correspondence with love in God—with His sympathy,

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tenderness, and compassion—under the spell of Christ's passion, has produced the gentler races. Gentleness is the distinction of the Western peoples, and grades of gentleness distinguish grades of quality among them. This is the dynamic which has been introduced into our world—the Tenderness in the unseen universe. We have found that there is a tending of us, an attention to our case, an attendance on our sin and pain, beautiful intentions, resources of kindness.

"Three hungers are ours—the hunger for bread, the hunger for sex, the hunger for the Infinite; three struggles are ours—the struggle to live, the struggle to get others to live, the struggle to live in God; three loves are ours—the love of self, the love of others, the love of God. The death of Christ has composed them into a large unity, which gives character to the Christian centuries. It has inspired the love of Christ to us and our love to Him, and these are the most specialized affections which have entered into the cosmic process—both of a supersecular character. The historian, the philosopher, the biologist who will understand Western civilization must set himself to the study of the facts of these affections.

"Evolution is history, and it is the history of progress, and it is progress in Love, in the growing perception of the Unseen love and finer correspondence with it. The epochs of European history are presided over by this perception. *First*, there is the incandescent period when this perception drew out the Christian Society which has given distinction to all the centuries; *second*, there was the disappearance of Greek, Roman, and Teutonic civilizations in which love was wanting; *third*, there came the reversion of the Middle Age, or, as Mr. Galton would call it, the Regression to the mean or the average, when the sense of love was clouded and the death of Christ cast a dark shadow over sin and sorrow, and the lapsed faculty borrowed Hebrew and Greek elements and took the alcoholic stimulus of priest, sacrifice, ritual to come into the sanctuary of Love. The dead hand is always upon us; *fourth*, came the revival of the Apostolic time which we call the Reformation, which lay concealed in the majestic gloom of the Middle Ages, which came to the surface in the Waldenses and Lollards, but now conquered a wide area and recovered a clew of the unseen Love and went direct into the sanctuary."

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the American Unitarian Association, celebrated in Boston on May 20–27, was almost "ecumenical" in character. Besides delegates from all parts of the United States, there were present representatives from Hungary, England, Germany, Belgium, Japan, and India. The association has been the executive arm of the Unitarian societies since its foundation in 1825, and, especially through its publications of Unitarian tracts and books, has been one of the forces of liberalism in America. *The Outlook* (undenom., June 2) says of this meeting:

"The loss of provincialism was as marked, in the audiences, as was the gain in the spirit of unity, in the addresses. It was repeatedly emphasized that the Unitarian Church stood for unity in spirit; that it ought to grow into fellowship with other churches of the Christian name and inheritance; that the Unitarian and Trinitarian Congregationalists, having a common heritage, will inevitably grow into closer sympathy. The spiritual side of these meetings naturally concerned itself with the spiritual feature of Unitarianism. Having liberalized even where it had not converted, what is to be the work of the twentieth-century Unitarianism? The most notable and pregnant utterances were, that religion would become simple, a natural function of human nature—a gospel for the individual, a gospel that will declare that for those who live righteously there is nothing to be afraid of; that the twentieth-century Unitarian Church will be a church of the spirit, a church of hope, faith, and love, a church that will help to ameliorate the condition of the people. Those who heard will not forget the address of that rational mystic, Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, of the Brahmo-Somaj of India, who held his vast audience entranced by his address on God and the universality of the spirit of God."

The Congregationalist (May 31), commenting on the schism which early in the century divided the old-time New England Congregationalism into two camps of Trinitarians and Unitarians, says:

"Two features are conspicuous in the published addresses connected with the celebration in Boston last week of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Unitarian organization. One is the absence of criticism of the beliefs of evangelical churches. The other is the positive note of vital Christian faith. This change, as compared with the utterances of Unitarians on similar occasions less than a decade ago, is one of the most remarkable in the religious movement of our time. Dr. Peabody's profoundly spiritual sermon on the Holy Spirit would edify any orthodox congregation. In it he describes the peculiar temptation to which Unitarians have so often yielded, and from which they seem to be escaping. He says:

"'The creed of negation constantly solicits us to a fellowship of denial and a policy of obstruction. It is a creed easy to preach and still easier to practise. It encourages the poor conceit of conscious superiority and the barren homiletics of superficial controversy.'

"We are confident that, as Congregationalists read these addresses, they will find much less to offend than to persuade them of reviving kinship in Christian faith. The two companies, as President Hyde said, will continue to sail in separate ships, tho, it is to be hoped, within helpful hailing distance of each other."

The Christian Register (Unit.), commenting on the same phase of interdenominational "comity," says:

"We need then make no haste to close chasms and reduce differences; but we do need to desire peace, to fall in with those who are working for righteous ends, to put ideals above expediencies, and to value the ends of action more than the methods by which we attain them. Some of our historic illustrations this week show how bitter and how fierce were the antagonisms that drove our fathers apart. From the eccentricities and blasphemy of the early revivalists to the later methods of Moody and his friends is a distance so great that they do not belong in the same class."

The "Election of Infants" and the Southern Presbyterian Assembly.—In THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 2 the statement was made (on p. 672) that in the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) "an overture from a presbytery in Brazos, Texas, asking the Assembly to modify the statements of the Confession regarding the eternal damnation of non-elect infants, was reported negatively by the committee to which it had been referred, and a resolution adopted precluding the possibility of any discussion over the Confession." This statement, which was based upon the press reports of the Southern Assembly, and which is, perhaps, correct as to the letter, apparently misconstrues the spirit of the Assembly. We have received several letters on the subject, the purport of which is contained in the following written by Rev. H. M. Perkins, of Seguin, Texas:

"The facts are as follows, as appears from the record of the proceedings of the Assembly:

"W. E. Shive and W. L. Kilpatrick overtured the General Assembly that section 10, paragraph 3, of the Confession of Faith be amended by adding the statement that all dying in infancy are elect infants. Referred to committee of bills and overtures."

The report of that committee shows the following:

ELECT INFANTS.—Overture No. 55: From Presbytery of Brazos, and W. E. Shive and W. M. Kilpatrick, praying an amendment to Confession of Faith, chapter 10, paragraph 3, to wit: All dying in infancy are elect infants, and are regenerated, etc

"ANSWER.—We recommend that the prayer of the overture be declined, inasmuch as the present language of the Confession can not, by any fair interpretation, be construed as teaching that any of those who die in infancy are lost. Adopted."

It should be observed that section 10 of the Confession of Faith treats of "Effectual Calling," which means *how* souls are saved, and not *who* are saved. Paragraph 3 of that section reads as follows: "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated, and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINESE RESISTANCE TO WESTERN INFLUENCE.

THIS is an era of strikes—miners' strikes, railroad strikes, newsboys' strikes; but the latest and most curious of all is the strike of the executioners in Peking. They complain that they can no longer make a decent living at the rate of twenty-five cents for each head struck off; accordingly they demand half a dollar. The Government refuses to consider the proposition, but the men have been prevailed upon to return to work on the promises that there will soon be an increase of business. This is supposed to mean that it will soon be necessary for the authorities to end the earthly careers of some of the "Boxers." The *Shen Pao* (Peking) describes these "Boxers" as follows:

"They are really a combination of bands of robbers, who change their name quite frequently. They have appeared as followers of the Red Shade, of the Golden Bell, the Iron Shirt, and the Sect of the Great Water. The Union of Peace and Patriotism is their latest name. Their avowed aim is the extermination of the foreigners and the native Christians who support missionaries. They began by attacking chiefly the Catholics, but of late they make no difference between Catholics and Protestants."

The *Figaro* (Paris) remarks that the "Boxers" are rendering but sorry help to the dynasty they profess to serve, as the powers can not tolerate such disorders. The paper expresses itself in the main as follows:

The mass of the people evidently sympathize with these "rebels." The sect is able to carry on its depredations everywhere almost unhindered, and it gathers new members by pretending to be in the possession of charms which ward off bullets. The foreign diplomats agree that high and low officials sympathize with these men, and even the Peking authorities are suspected of favoring the movement, which, it is hoped, will deter the European powers from advancing further in China. But such hopes are futile. It is more likely that the Chinese will be forced all the sooner to adopt something of that Western civilization which they despise.

M. v. Brandt, German ex-minister to China, advises caution in dealing with the Chinese, whom he defends against the accusation of illogical opposition to European progress. He expresses himself in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) to the following effect:

A good many harmless creatures in the countries of the civilized West would like to fertilize China with the bodies of its mandarins, in order to prepare the country for Western "progress." They inveigh against the pigtail which the Chinaman refuses to cut off, and they do not know that this pigtail means to the Chinaman progress and reform, for it and the Manchu dynasty are only three hundred years old, and what are three hundred years to a nation with a history of three thousand? "Our own correspondents" and other loafers of different rank who attempt to inform the public regarding China do not, of course, admit that the Chinese can have anything to say for themselves. It would be well for these people to study the speeches of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese ambassador in Washington, and show greater civility to the Chinese.

China is an agrarian country in the widest and in the narrowest sense of the word, and this is the reason why the Chinese look with contempt upon the merchant, just as the German Agrarians do, who believe that commercial men have no other aim than to rob the farmer of his money. But China is also the land of learned men. Taken as a whole, officials can not succeed without passing strict literary examinations based upon Confucian teaching, of which the religious deference shown to ancestors is the basis. It is not too much to say that the Chinese can not well imagine their country without Confucianism. With these two cardinal points of Chinese characters, interference comes on the one hand from the foreign missionary, on the other from the foreign merchant, and both are held, not unjustly, responsible for the troubles which China has with foreign governments. The alleged decay of China is not nearly so apparent as most people in Europe imagine. One of the best judges, Mrs. Bishop (*née* Miss Isabella Bird) has shown in her book, "The Yangtsze and Beyond," that this decay does not exist as far as the masses are concerned. The mandarins fulfil their many duties on the whole very faithfully. That they receive extra fees, which are not even always regarded as bribes by the people, is due to the system which allows them only the most wretched pay. The mass of the people are very free in China, and rarely come into contact with the official world except when they pay their taxes. With regard to his family life, his business, his pleasures, his daily wants, the Chinaman is the freest citizen of the freest country in the world. Were there half as much interference on the part of the Government or the police in a Chinese city as we stand in Western countries, the people would rise in open rebellion. The Americans alone seem to understand that the trade of China is everything, and that a forcible partitioning of China would hurt trade. It is not wise to describe every petty band of robbers as a "revolutionary party," or to describe the Empress-Regent, who has shown such remarkable ability for forty years, as a tyrant opposed even to sensible reform. There are a few sickly hairs in the Chinaman's pigtail, and it may benefit him to remove them; but he will hardly be grateful if, in order to do so, we pull with both hands at the whole appendage.

Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Liang Hu, and many other enlightened officials advise reforms, and assist in them; but they expect such reforms to be carried out upon the basis of Confucian principles, which, they maintain, contain every principle of Western learning. For this reason they ridicule the idea that Western learning must be rejected because it is not especially mentioned in Chinese standards. Chang Chi Tung says:

"Chinese learning is moral; Western learning is practical. Chinese learning concerns itself with moral conduct; Western learning with the affairs of the world. What matters it, then, whether Western learning is mentioned in the classics or not, if it teaches nothing repugnant or antagonistic to the genius of our books; if the Chinese heart throbs in unison with the heart of the sages expressing the truth in irreprovable conduct, in filial piety, brotherly love, honesty, integrity, virtue? If government is loyalty and protection, then let government make use of foreign machinery and the railway from morning to night, and nothing untoward will befall the disciples of Confucius."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Japan's View of the Korean Question.—Mingled with the reports of the trouble in China come indications of an increasing strain in the relations between Japan and Russia over Korea. The latest report is to the effect that the Korean Emperor has refused to give an audience to the Japanese Minister, who seeks to make formal protest against Korea's treatment of political prisoners. A Japanese view of the relations between Japan, Russia, and Korea is thus set forth by Kisah Tamal, editor of the Japanese-German journal *Ost-Asien* (Berlin):

"Ever since the Chinese-Japanese war, Japan has steadily pursued the course of military and commercial consolidation; and, as a part of that policy, has stedfastly refused to be drawn into outside matters. She saw the taking of the Sandwich Islands by the United States, and has been an onlooker at the war in the Philippines, all the time maintaining a strict neutrality. The growth of the Russian sphere of influence in Manchuria, as well as that of the United States in the Pacific, has found her self-contained.

"The superficial observer may be surprised at the stand taken by Japan—at her apparent indifference. But, after all, it has been simply the logical course and a development of the thought which is the basis of Japanese politics. Japan has no intention of dividing her strength by mixing in too many matters; but is determined to reserve all her energies for the defense of the most important interests. In other words, her watchword in politics is not 'extensive' but 'intensive.'"

The writer says there are no two opinions in Japan about the

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necessity of maintaining Korea's integrity; but he does not look upon Russia's recent actions in the hostile light we might expect. He writes:

"It must not be forgotten that Russia is an autocratic government; and that the ruler has given evidence of his peaceful intentions. Sudden surprises and changes, such as are common in parliamentary countries such as England and France, are not to be looked for from Russia. In addition, Russia, better than any other country, understands the far East thoroughly, and most certainly is aware of the opinion of Japan. This was doubtless why the Russian representative modified his demands for a coaling-station to such an extent that it was evident that he wished to give no cause of offense. . . . We must not lose sight of the fact that in the far East there is plenty of room for both Russia and Japan, and that they do not need to tread on each other's toes. All the same Korea is of such importance, not only as a market for Japanese goods, but for strategical reasons, that it would be impossible to allow either Russia or any other country to take possession. It is easy to see that Russia would not quietly permit England to take the island of Gothland in the Baltic Sea; or allow Germany to have a coaling station and naval depot in the Black Sea. Japan knows that the possession of Korea by Russia would be an attack on her safety. Besides, with a port on the Yellow Sea, and with railroad connection with Peking, Korea is no longer of any particular value to Russia. As, so far, the efforts to arrange spheres of influence in Korea have been successful, we do not think that there is any danger of a conflict on that score now."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN SATIRE ON AMERICAN CHARACTER.

UNDER the title, "A Self-Made Man: A Story for Good Little Boys," appears in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* (a German paper published in the Russian capital) a satirical little sketch written ostensibly "for the American school-reader," and hitting off American character as seen at that distance. The sketch runs in the main as follows:

There was once a little boy and his name was Freddie. He did much for the entertainment of the neighborhood by fishing in other people's private ponds and picking other people's fruits. When he was scolded for it, he would proudly say: "I am a free citizen of a free country." The neighbors wanted his father to whip him, but the father said he would not thus degrade a future President of the United States. Such things could be done only in enslaved Europe. And Freddie grew and prospered. He always attacked boys who were weaker than himself, beat them, and took away their pennies in the name of civilization and humanity. For in Freddie's veins ran strong and pure the undiluted blood of the noble Anglo-Saxon.

One day Freddie's father was told that his son had swindled a friend of the family with a bogus dollar, and had gotten 85 cents change. And the father was deeply moved, and said: "I always knew Freddie would some day be a great man." Then he turned Freddie's pockets inside out and transferred the 85 cents to his own. After that, Freddie was placed with a wise merchant who taught him that two and two make five. Freddie was wiser than he, and learned how to make two and two equal to nine. Then his boss made him a partner. And Freddie was worthy of the trust. He managed to get hold of all the shares and to give his old boss the bounce. And all the people were loud in their praises of Freddie.

Then Freddie bought sugar and sold it at a quarter of its value until he had ruined all competition, when he made good his losses tenfold by raising the price enormously. And all the people praised Freddie.

Freddie built a railroad to ruin the road which ran through his city, and he succeeded, and made the public pay. He oiled the machinery of Congress and worked it so that tariffs excluded everything he wished to sell dear, and there was no competition. And the people still more praised Freddie. All the papers published vile portraits of him; he was called the man of the hour and the Napoleon of finance. Freddie had become a great American.

But Freddie was not proud. He remained the same humble, pious, God-fearing Freddie. He went diligently to church, and when the pastor spoke of the divine blessing which is certain to be showered upon honest work, he would be moved to tears and nod his head in approval.

Freddie still lives. He is busy "making" his fiftieth million. He makes it honestly out of the profits of sales of grain to the starving millions of India. Freddie is the pride of his fellow citizens, and the most shining example of an American self-made man in the most idealistic sense of the word.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

NEVER altogether quiet, Spain has become the theater of frequent revolts since the war which resulted in the loss of her colonies. The people are extremely unwilling to devote nineteen dollars out of twenty to the public debt, army and navy, while only five per cent. of the revenue is used for public works, education, and the like. The National Union has advised the people to refuse payment of taxes, even at the risk of national bankruptcy. The National Union is credited with republican tendencies. The old Liberals, on the other hand, while opposed to the present Government, are for upholding the monarchy. In Cataluna, the movement for autonomy is gaining strength, as the Catalans have altogether lost faith in the central Government. All these reform movements are anything but favorable to Carlism, which, however, still lives on, being supported by the country clergy. Government organs like the *Epoca* advise the proclamation of a state of siege throughout the country, or at least in the most disaffected parts. The opposition papers have been muzzled. Much may be gathered, however, from the correspondents of foreign papers. The *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* (Zurich) says:

"It is hardly correct to say that Cataluna wishes to separate from Spain. What the Catalans want is separation from Madrid, *i.e.*, a provincial self-government such as Navarre and the Viscayan provinces practically enjoy. The Madrid authorities are loth to release the richest province; but it is very likely that they will be forced to come to terms."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Gen. Lopez Dominguez, the nephew and heir of Serrano, sketches well the situation in the following words: 'It is now twenty-five years since the restoration of the dynasty, yet neither party has been able to benefit the country. There have not been any serious internal disturbances during this time, yet Spain is worse off than ever. Her colonial empire is lost, her finances are ruined. Our educational system is far behind that of civilized Europe, public works are utterly neglected, justice is badly administered, the army is dissatisfied, and the Separatists threaten to tear Spain to pieces.' The picture is a dark one, but it is not unjust. Premier Silvela either does not recognize the powers which are ruining Spain, or he is powerless to combat them.

"These powers are on the one hand the upper classes, which live by the state and exploit the people to the utmost; on the other hand the church, which not only participates in the robberies committed upon the people, but prevents all intellectual improvement. Silvela, instead of combating these enemies, allows them to rule with him. No wonder that the upper classes need not fear abolition of their sinecures in the army and navy, in his administration. No wonder that the priesthood resist successfully all attempts to improve the educational standard. Whenever the Cortes endeavored to make a reduction of the countless idlers paid by the Government, the attempt failed. The clergy do not even thank Silvela for his friendship, but threaten to agitate openly for Don Carlos unless all their wishes are fulfilled.

"Spain is the land of unexpected events, and no one should prophesy about her. Yet it seems very unlikely that the Separatist movement in Cataluna will be successful. It is split hopelessly into two camps. One party embraces all the most radical elements, and aims at the establishment of a Social-Democratic

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community. The other party, led by the clergy,* aims at nothing less than a clerical model state, to be ruled eventually by the Pope. This division naturally hampers the whole movement."

The *Temps* (Paris) hopes that Silvela will attend chiefly to the reorganization of the finances of Spain. "Tho poor," thinks the paper, "Spain has great resources, and there is no need to fear that she will be unable to meet her obligations." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) wonders whether the National Union, which is formed chiefly of members of the trade chambers throughout Spain, will strengthen or weaken the financial standing of the country—a question of no little importance to Frenchmen, as France is the chief holder of Spanish bonds. The Spanish minister of finance suggests consolidation of the debt, in form of a loan of $240,000,000, at five per cent. As a tax of twenty per cent. will be placed on these bonds, they will be only the old "Spanish Fours" under a new form. The question is whether the Bank of Spain can float this consolidation loan. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Are the present troubles the forerunner of that *débacle* which has so long been predicted for Spain? We hardly believe it. Spain has passed through many similar experiences of late, and each time the trouble has passed off. We admit that the present causes are grave. The Spanish-American war has exasperated the people. Not only have they not yet consoled themselves over the loss of their rich colonies, but they can not forgive the Government for wishing to maintain a fleet when there are no colonies to protect, and an army when no foreign foe menaces Spain. There will probably be a parliamentary crisis, but we regard the monarchy as safe, as there is no combination among the disaffected elements. Abolition of the monarchy would mean a state of civil war, and the best people are aware of that."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

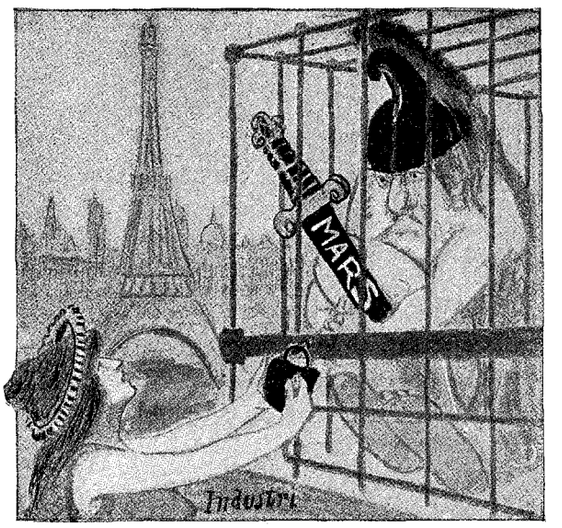
FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

WHENEVER the possibility of a war between France and England is discussed, Morocco is mentioned as the point over which a quarrel is most likely to arise. There is no doubt that the French endeavor to extend their rich and paying empire in northern Africa over the ancient Moroccan sultanate. That Morocco would be able to resist conquest, is doubted; but as other nations besides France are interested in her territory, she may find allies. The *Epoca* (Madrid) is still unwilling to believe that serious quarrels will arise over Morocco. It says:

"Rarely has Morocco been of greater practical interest to us than now. Excepting the Riffian tribes, the people of Morocco regard us with favor, and the Riffians are only nominally under the rule of the Sultan. This good accord is of no little importance, as our interests in Morocco are much greater than many people imagine. Unfortunately, the ever-recurring internal troubles are this time accentuated by foreign complications, as the people in the South are inclined to resist French occupation of disputed territory by a holy war. Some people imagine that the French advance must needs lead to a struggle between France and Great Britain, in which we, as the third interested power, will eventually have to pay the piper. We do not believe in this danger. France and England will come to an amicable arrangement, and the neutralization of Morocco, tacitly admitted by all the powers, will be upheld."

The Spectator (London) admits that the whole of Morocco will hardly be absorbed by France unless internal troubles make conquest easy. But should anarchy reign in Morocco, then the powers most interested must come to an agreement. *The Spectator* regards the abandonment of all Morocco to France as out of the question, but is willing to see her hold the lion's share, provided she does not gain a foothold near the Straits of Gibraltar. It says:

"We believe that an amicable solution may be found if one or two principles are borne in mind. The first of these is that it is impossible for England to expect the rest of the world to acquiesce in her possessing any strong place on the coast of Morocco in the Straits, and so opposite Gibraltar. Europe, whatever may be our historic claims to Tangier, will not agree that a power so strong as England shall hold both sides of the Straits, and so, as it were, put the key of the Mediterranean into her pocket. Very likely we should never use power thus acquired for selfish purposes, but we can not expect the rest of the world to take that on trust. . . . Spain acquiesced without any very fierce struggle in the loss of Cuba and the Philippines, but in order not to be shut out of the Morocco settlement there is hardly any sacrifice she would not make. The third essential principle that must govern a settlement that is to be satisfactory and permanent is that France must have the lion's share. This may seem inequitable *per se*, but in reality it is inevitable. France can at any moment send her troops into Morocco and overrun the country. . . . No doubt we could stop her if we thought it worth while to go to war in regard to Morocco; but we do not believe that the nation would agree to war on such grounds. . . . Our suggestion is—and in cases of this kind one can not be intelligible without being specific—that France, Spain, and Great Britain should enter into a treaty setting forth that, if the Moorish empire should break up, the contracting powers would consider that the territory enclosed by a line drawn from, say, Sebu on the Atlantic coast to Melilla on the Mediterranean was within the Spanish 'sphere of influence,' and the rest of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco within the sphere of France, provided always that Spain bound herself not to build any fortifications between Ceuta and Cape Spartel—in order to prevent the closing of the Straits by batteries opposite Tarifa Point—and to keep Tangier and the territory round it for a radius of, say, ten miles as a free port."



MARS.

FRANCE: "Our position is well understood
We don't want to shed people's blood,
Or engage in a row—
Until after the Show;
So *you* must stay there and be good!

From Ulk, Berlin (with metrical legend from *Outlook*, London).

The paper ends with the suggestion that, unless France agrees, Spain must come to an understanding with England over the head of France. *The St. James's Gazette* declares that Great Britain can not permit France to carry out her treacherous plans in Morocco, and calls upon Germany to assist Great Britain in enforcing the independence and neutrality of France. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* would like to know what could give basis to the hope that Germany is willing to become England's cat's-paw. The French ask what all the fuss is about, as they are only acting strictly within their rights. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"We are not invading any of the territory which we admitted to be Moroccan in the Treaty of 1845. We are only policing the territory where the Sultan exercises such shadowy authority that perfect anarchy reigns. It is possible that the tribes there, armed with breechloaders of a somewhat antiquated pattern, will find themselves mistaken if they believe themselves able to resist, as our forces there are pretty strong. The Igli column alone is about 2,000 strong, with sufficient artillery."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*The native Catalan clergy and monks. They have not the support of the Carlists, and but few of the prelates side with them, as these would exercise more influence under Carlist rule.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY LINCOLN BEAT SEWARD FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COL. A. K. McCLURE has known personally and more or less intimately every President from Buchanan to McKinley. As a politician, editor, and orator he has been an important factor in the making of half our Presidents, and as a historian he writes of all "Our Presidents and How We Make Them." One will read Colonel McClure's book expecting to find an inside knowledge about a number of important campaigns, and he will not be disappointed. Especially interesting (tho not altogether new) is the colonel's statement of the reasons for Lincoln's nomination in 1860. William Henry Seward, then the most eminent member of the Republican Party, was the personal choice of the majority of the delegates in the Chicago convention. But many of his friends feared that he was not available. Colonel McClure gives the reasons for their doubts.

In Indiana the Republicans had nominated Henry S. Lane for governor, in Pennsylvania Andrew G. Curtin. Indiana and Pennsylvania were pivotal States. The results of these two state elections—then held in October—would have an enormous influence upon the subsequent Presidential election in November. Consequently the first inquiry of the Republican leaders outside of Seward's blind devotees was:

"Who can carry Indiana and Pennsylvania?"

Lane and Curtin, who were delegates to the national convention, devoted all their energies to securing a national ticket that would best aid them in their state contests. McClure, as chairman of the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania, was Curtin's right-hand man, John D. Defrees was Lane's. Both Curtin and Lane decided that they could not be elected governor if Seward were nominated for President.

Seward had owed his election as governor of New York in 1838 partly to the assistance of that able and energetic prelate, Archbishop Hughes. Partly because of his gratitude to his Catholic friends, partly because of his broad and liberal views generally, in a message to the legislature he had urged division of the school funds between the Catholics and Protestants. That was the rock on which Seward was wrecked. Had he been nominated, the entire "native American" element of the opposition would have been aggressively against him, and Pennsylvania and Indiana would have been lost not only by the defeat of Curtin and Lane in October, but by the defeat of Seward in November:

"The situation was earnestly presented by Curtin and Lane, and Mr. Defrees and I accompanied them in their conferences with various delegations which were devoted to Seward, but were willing to abandon him, not because they loved Seward less but because they loved Republican success more. I saw several rural delegations from New England States shed tears as they confessed that they must abandon Seward because he could not carry Pennsylvania and Indiana, and certainly more than one third of all the delegations who voted for Lincoln in that convention did it in sincerest sorrow because compelled to abandon their great leader for the sake of victory."

Colonel McClure tells us that the only weakness he ever saw in Lincoln was exhibited during his campaign for renomination and reelection. He was painfully impressed with the apprehension that he might be defeated in the convention, and on a number of occasions McClure heard him discuss the question with a degree of interest that was painful. Even after a majority of all the delegates to the convention had been positively instructed for him, and certainly two thirds of the remainder were publicly pledged to his support, he could not dismiss the fears of his possible defeat.

McClure visited him several times within a month of the convention in obedience to his telegrams, when he discussed only the political dangers which beset him. He insisted that his name would go into history darkly shadowed by a fraternal war which he would be held responsible for inaugurating if he were unable to continue in office long enough to end it and to restore the Union. We quote from Colonel McClure again:

"The last time I conferred with him on the subject was within two weeks of the meeting of the convention, and I could hardly treat with respect his anxiety about his renomination. He had given close study to the election of delegates, and I called his attention to the fact that a decided majority were positively instructed for him, and that he certainly knew that a majority of the others could not be diverted from him. He had to admit that there seemed to be no plausible reason for doubting the result, but with a merry twinkle of the eye he said:

"'Well, McClure, I don't quite forget that I was nominated by a convention that was two thirds for the other fellow.'"

In conclusion Colonel McClure notes that the most beautiful tribute he ever heard paid to Abraham Lincoln came from the lips of Jefferson Davis. Some ten years after the war McClure visited Davis's home in Mississippi. He never tired of discussing the character and actions of Lincoln, and asked many questions about his personal qualities. After he had heard all that could be given in the brief time at command, he said with a degree of mingled earnestness and pathos that few could have equaled: "Next to the destruction of the Confederacy the death of Abraham Lincoln was the darkest day the South has ever known."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Professor Atwater and the Northfield Conference Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your periodical under date of March 3, 1900, is a letter from Mr. W. R. Moody relative to a committee chosen at Northfield, Mass., during the conference of August last, to consider Professor Atwater's attacks upon the temperance teaching of the pulpit, platform, Sunday-school, and public school. In this letter Mr. Moody says:

"I question very much whether the committee was not a self-appointed one and absolutely unentitled to being termed a committee of 'Northfield Conference.'"

In justice to the committee and those who chose it, its members desire to make the following statement:

At the request of many persons in attendance at the August conference, among them prominent members of the New York Presbytery, ministers and laymen of other denominations and many well-known supporters of the Northfield Conference, the late Mr. D. L. Moody announced and presided over a large meeting held in the Auditorium, August 11, 1899. At this meeting an address was given on the subject of temperance education in the public schools and the recent attacks that had been made upon it by Prof. W. O. Atwater as published by the press.

After this address, in response to a request from the audience, a second meeting to consider what could be done was announced from the platform of the auditorium. At this latter meeting, held at the Hotel Northfield, this committee was chosen. It was asked to secure the preparation of a reply to the attacks upon temperance education, and to enlist the cooperation of temperance societies, temperance committees of great religious denominations, and other organizations in making the truth known. As these joined this effort, the committee chosen at Northfield who started the movement, simply for purposes of designation took the name that indicated its origin as "A committee chosen *at*" not *by* "the Northfield Conference of Christian Workers," tho as a matter of fact it was chosen by the Conference of Christian Workers if the persons in attendance constitute the "Conference."

Mr. D. L. Moody was not a member of the committee, was in no wise responsible for it or the work it has done. We believe further that Mr. W. R. Moody, by consulting those who know the history of this movement, will see that it is a mistake to say that this was a "self-appointed committee," for, as has already been stated, its members were chosen by those attendants upon the Northfield meetings who responded to the call of the Conference after the address, and who felt that the hour called for prompt and immediate Christian action concerning pending interests.

Believing that we have been acting in the most Christian and legitimate manner and have in no wise compromised Mr. Moody or the Northfield Conference, but have been doing as best we could the work next at hand, as Mr. Moody and his assistants have always enjoined upon us, we stand for truth and temperance in behalf of the public schools, the press, the pulpit, the Sunday-school, and the home.

(Signed) ALEXANDER J. KERR, *Chairman*,
Pastor Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome Street, New York City.

HENRY E. COBB, *Secretary*,
Pastor Reformed Church, 370 West End Avenue, New York City.

JOHN C. BLISS, D.D.,
Pastor Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, 423 West 154th Street, New York City.

M. H. FISHBURN,
Pastor Northfield Congregational Church, Riverhead, N. Y.

R. H. MCCREADY, PH.D.,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Chester, N. Y.

JOHN F. CLYMER,
Pastor St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 433 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

A. H. PLUMB, D.D.,
Pastor Walnut Avenue Congregational Church, 175 Highland Street, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.,
Pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, on January 19, 1900, says:

"The German *Medical Weekly Journal* recently published an article by Dr. Kallmeyer, of St. Petersburg, with reference to the study of medicine in Russia by women, which contains the following:

"'Women physicians have established themselves all over Russia, and even their opponents must admit that they have achieved a respected position. Part of them are employed by the Government and since last year are entitled to a pension. They occupy positions as county physicians, school physicians, physicians for the poor and the municipal ambulance system, etc. A Mrs. Dr. N. Schulz, in the St. Petersburg Institute for Experimental Medicine, is one of the foremost experts in bacteriology, and her lectures are well attended by physicians of both sexes. Miss Dr. Pavlóskaja, of the city hospital, Obuchow, and a few other female physicians were last year with the expedition which went to Turkestan under the personal guidance of the Prince of Oldenburg, to combat the pest. They all returned in good health, but their conduct shows a spirit of heroism worthy to be remembered. Dr. Pavlóskaja has immortalized herself in another direction. At the right time and in the right manner she succeeded in interesting St. Petersburg society in the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, and through donations from private sources and the imperial treasury the establishment in Taitzi, near St. Petersburg, is in operation. Dr. Schabánova has gained distinction for the erection of a sanitarium for children on the Baltic Sea coast.'"

He also writes on January 20, 1900:

"In 1899, 364 new concerns were incorporated in Germany with a nominal capital of $129,620,000. This is the largest number and largest nominal capitalization since the memorable year of 1872, when 479 companies were incorporated with a nominal capital of $351,833,000. The following shows the distribution of capital among the various industries:

"Mining and smelting, $5,600,000; quarrying, $6,000,000; machinery, $26,000,000; chemistry, $3,600,000; electricity, $8,200,000; textile industry, $4,400,000; breweries, $6,200,000; building trade, $9, 000,000; banking, $6,900,000; railroads, $17,000,000; navigation, $15,700,000."

Under date of January 17, 1900, Vice-Consul Murphy, of Bremen, sends the following translation of a German newspaper clipping:

In 1898, shipbuilding in England was more important than it had ever been before. In 1899, the business was still a little larger. The high figures in 1898 were due to a decrease of business in the preceding year caused by a strike of machine-builders; but this does not explain the continued growth in 1899, which was undoubtedly caused by the continued development of shipping interests.

During the past eleven years, merchant vessels have been launched as follows:

Year.	*Steamers.*		*Sailing-Vessels.*		*Total.*	
	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.
1888	468	757,000	81	80,000	539	838,000
1889	595	1,083,000	95	125,000	690	1,209,000
1890	651	1,061,000	92	133,000	743	1,194,000
1891	641	878,000	181	252,000	822	1,130,000
1892	512	841,000	169	268,000	681	1,109,000
1893	438	718,000	98	118,000	536	836,000
1894	549	964,000	65	81,000	614	1,046,000
1895	526	904,000	53	45,000	579	950,000
1896	628	1,113,000	68	45,000	696	1,159,000
1897	545	924,000	46	28,000	591	952,000
1898	744	1,363,000	17	4,000	761	1,367,000
1899	714	1,414,000	12	2,000	726	1,416,000

In 1899, only 12 small sailing-vessels were built, having an average gross tonnage of 167 tons. These are accordingly hardly worth considering. On the other hand; the average steamship has a gross tonnage of 2,000 tons, the total for the year being nearly 1,500,000 tons.

The English shipbuilders accordingly produced in this one year, exclusive of war-vessels, only one fifth less than the entire steamship fleet of Germany. To this must be added the war-vessels, aggregating 168,000 tons, against 191,000 tons in 1898 and 95,000 tons in 1897. Of the former, 121,000 tons were added to the English war fleet. Most of the remainder were for the Japanese navy (42,000 tons), while 4,000 tons were for the United States. The total output of the shipyards was 1,584,000 tons gross. Of the immense mercantile fleet, 1,149,000 tons were for Great Britain and 18,000 tons for its colonies. Of the remainder, the largest part (68,000 tons, against 37,000 in 1898) was for Germany, which, altho it occupies the first place after England in shipbuilding, is nevertheless England's best customer. Austria took 37,000 tons; Norway, 28,000 tons; Spain, 26,000 tons; Denmark, 24,000 tons; Holland, 22,000 tons; Russia, 15,000 tons; Sweden, 9,000 tons. Lloyd's Bureau in London reports also concerning shipbuilding in other countries, and shows a total production of 881,000 tons—namely, 503 merchant vessels and 56 war-ships. For several years Germany has been at the head of this list, being excelled only in 1898 by the United States, owing to the latter's activity in building war-vessels. But Germany is again at the head. The principal countries are shown in the following table:

Country.	Total.	War-Vessels.
	Tons.	Tons.
Germany	252,000	40,000
United States	233,000	9,000
France	155,000	66,000
Italy	67,000	17,000
Russia	34,000	29,000
Holland	39,000	5,000
Denmark	39,000	3,000
Norway	28,000	
Sweden	11,700	1,300
Austria	11,500	2,300

In building merchant ships the United States is this year again ahead, its production being 224,000 tons, while Germany's was 212,000 tons. Furthermore, this estimate is higher than that of the Bureau "Veritas," at Hamburg, which gives Germany only 178,500 gross tons. According to the English estimate, the British production was in 1899 seven times as large as that of Germany. Of the steamships built in England, 9 were of over 10,000 tons gross register, 4 between 9,000 and 10,000 tons, none between 8,000 and 9,000 tons, 9 from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, 15 from 6,000 to 7,000 tons, 27 from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, and 39 from 4,000 to 5,000 tons. The largest ships launched were the *Oceanic*, of 17,274 tons; *Ivernia*, of 13,900 tons; *Minneapolis*, of 13,750 tons; *Saxon*, of 12,970 tons; *Saxonia*, of 12,750 tons; *Persic*, of 11,973 tons. Germany produced the *Patricia*, of 13,293 tons; *Grosser Kurfürst*, of 12,500 tons; and 6 other steamers of over 10,000 tons. Of the English shipbuilding centers Glasgow, with 290,000 tons (inclusive of war-vessels), remains at the head. Then follow: Newcastle, 279,000 tons; Sunderland, 242,000 tons;

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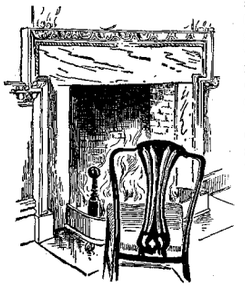

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Greenock, 172,000 tons; Middlesborough, 146,000 tons; Belfast, 132,000 tons; Hartlepool, 128,000 tons.

LIQUID AIR AS AN EXPLOSIVE.—Frank H. Mason, consul-general at Berlin, under date of March 9, writes as follows;

"Ever since it was demonstrated that liquid air could be readily produced on a commercial scale, it has been hoped and expected that one of the principal uses to which it would be applied would be that of an explosive material for blasting purposes, particularly in mines, where the new explosive would have the important advantage of safety in handling and of not vitiating the air, like gunpowder or dynamite, by the gases of ignition.

"Some months ago, a newspaper report announced that liquid air had been formally adopted for blasting purposes in the government coal-mines of Germany, but inquiry proved that this announcement was at least premature. The fact appears to be that experiments—more or less successful—have been made, especially by Professor Linde, of the Polytechnic High School at Munich, but no formal adoption of the new explosive by the government bureau of mining industries has yet taken place. Among the most systematic and interesting practical experiments thus far made in this direction has been the series of tests lately undertaken by the Vienna Crystal Ice Company in the presence of experts from the Austrian technical committee for the War Department. The liquid air used in these tests was obtained from the Linde Company, at Munich, and shipped to Vienna in open flasks, provided with the Dewar vacuum jacket and packed with felt and cotton wrappings in wooden cases, with a loose cap of felt over the open mouth of each flask. When put up at the laboratory for shipment the liquid contained 75 per cent. oxygen to 25 per cent. nitrogen; but before it had reached Vienna and was used in the experiments, it had lost about half its bulk by evaporation, and what remained contained 85 per cent. oxygen to 15 per cent. nitrogen. The absorbents used in preparing the cartridges were silicious marl (Kieselguhr) and solar oil, and, according to the report, two methods of preparation were employed. By one process the marl and oil were mixed in a wooden vessel, and the liquid air gradually added until a stiff paste was formed, which was packed in paper cartridge shells covered with asbestos. By the other plan, the mixture of marl and oil was put into the cartridge, which was enclosed in a lead case with a layer of felt between, and the liquid air then poured in until the paste was completely saturated. The cartridges prepared by both methods were safe and readily transportable, and their explosive power was tested by firing at the bottom of deep holes bored in rock. The results showed that while liquid air is an efficient explosive, it is less effective than dynamite, gun-cotton, explosive gelatin, or giant powder."

The consul says further:

"The conclusions of the military experts were concisely as follows: Both methods of preparing the cartridges were pronounced wasteful, and in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the liquid air they must be used immediately after being prepared; beyond fifteen minutes the evaporation will so effect the cartridge that it is likely to miss fire, and its strength can not be even roughly guaranteed. On the other hand, the cartridges when freshly prepared are powerful and well adapted to coal and other mining, and, while the large amount of oxygen set free by the firing of successive charges might increase the danger of explosion in the air and gases of the mine itself, the quality of the air for breathing purposes would be definitely improved.

"The net conclusion to be derived from these and preceding experiments in Europe is that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages of liquid air as an explosive for mining purposes, the rapid deterioration of the cartridges and their varying and uncertain strength are obstacles so serious that, until they can be overcome, its value and application to that use will remain experimental and comparatively limited."

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

PERSONALS.

MISS HELEN GOULD has discharged her private secretary, says the New York *Telegraph*.

The young woman who was hired to attend to Miss Gould's correspondence seemed to think that her one mission was to exploit Miss Gould, to act as her press agent, in fact, when it is generally known that the one thing Miss Gould least desires is publicity and notoriety. Miss Gould's private secretary had at one time been a newspaper woman, and she never got over her instincts to get a good story into print. She knew that Miss Gould was good "copy," and that distinguished member of New York society could not go visiting a friend or donate a million to some college without having her private secretary send a long account of it to some of her former newspaper chiefs. Miss Gould's patience was taxed to the utmost when she saw recently a carefully tabulated statement of the requests made of her for alms. The 1,303 begging-letters had been carefully classified, and quite an interesting story about them was prepared for publication. She lost no time in letting her private secretary know that the sooner she got back in the newspaper business the better it would be for her.

Miss Gould has secured a new secretary, one gifted with the golden quality of silence.

IN the garden of the Hôtel des Anglais at Mentone, the late Rev. Mr. Spurgeon had an amusing experience. A poor organ-grinder was working away at his instrument, but evidently was evoking more sound than sympathy. Mr. Spurgeon, moved with pity at the want of his success, took his place and ground out the tunes, while the man busily occupied himself in picking up the coins thrown by the numerous company that soon gathered at the windows and on the balconies to see and hear Mr. Spurgeon play the organ. When he left off other guests also had a turn at the machine; altho they were not so successful as the first amateur player had been, when the organ-man departed he carried away a heavier purse and a happier heart than he usually took home.

LONG RECORD RIDING.—The war correspondents in South Africa in their recent despatches have dwelt on the so-called record-breaking performances of the British cavalry in the Transvaal. There was, for instance, the fine ride of the Natal Mounted Carbineers, who rode eighty-five miles in twelve hours over the sun-scorched veldt, or the dash of French's horse for the relief of Kimberley, when the troopers stayed in the saddle for more than seven hours and then rode for five miles at full gallop into the beleaguered town. While these rides are worth boasting of, they can not be classed as record-breakers. Of course, the ride of a body of cavalry in their full equipments, which burdens every horse with nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, must not be compared with long-distance records achieved by single riders in ra-

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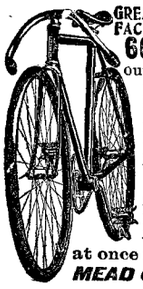

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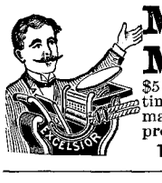

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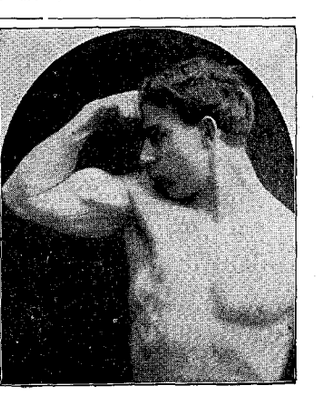

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cing trim, such as Count Stahrenberg, who rode one horse over a distance of three hundred and fifty miles in seventy hours, or Baron Cotter, who rode from Vienna to Paris, a distance of six hundred and twenty-five miles, in twelve and a half days. One of the most famous long-distance rides in history was that of King Charles XII. of Sweden, who in 1714 rode from Demotica in Turkey to Stralsund in Sweden, a distance of thirteen hundred miles, in a fortnight. On that occasion the king rode night and day, accompanied only by one officer, both taking care of their own horses and never changing their clothes.

The present South African records were eclipsed as long ago as 1842, when Dick King, a British despatch rider, covered the six hundred miles from Port Natal to Grahamston in nine days, crossing seven large rivers and numberless smaller spruits on the way. King's ride resulted in the relief of the hard-pressed British garrison of Port Natal, which was then besieged by Boers. Many years afterward, Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, made another South African record when he carried the first news of the battle of Ulundi to the nearest telegraph instrument, riding one hundred and ten miles in fifteen hours to do so.

Thanks to the wide stretches of plains and ceaseless depredations of elusive Indians, the American cavalry and Northwest Mounted Police of Canada, perhaps, have more opportunities for creating records in riding than any other army in the world. Thus the recent record of the Natal Carbineers was anticipated, but a few years ago, by a troop of United States cavalry commanded by Captain S. F. Fountain, who rode eighty-four miles in eight hours. Then there was the celebrated half-day ride of sixty miles done by the Texas Rangers at the time of their last unpleasantness with Mexican cattle thieves on the Rio Grande. Another famous long-distance ride stands to the credit of the late General Lawton. As the bearer of certain important despatches in 1876 he rode to General Crook's headquarters at Red Cloud from Sidney, Nebr., covering one hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-six hours without changing his horse. It is recorded that, altho his mount arrived in fair condition, the rider looked five years older than he did the day before.—*Collier's Weekly.*

SENATOR DEPEW, in *Success* (New York) recently gave this reminiscence of Artemus Ward: "The funniest thing I ever saw or heard was the lecture of Artemus Ward, then quite unknown, on Mormons, delivered at Albany. The audience was fashionable, conservative, and proper to a degree. Ward, discouraged, finally stopped and said, after one of his best things, which had met with no response, 'There's a joke!' Suddenly the fun of the whole entertainment came like an avalanche. The audience began to titter, then to laugh, then to roar, and at the end of fifteen minutes was positively in a hysterical condition."

One of Artemus s wittiest remarks was his answer to a telegram. "What will you take for ten nights in San Francisco?" a lecture agent wired him. "Thanks, brandy and water," was his reply.

IT is a striking fact that there is not a reigning sovereign in Europe whose family is of the nation over which he rules. The house of Austria is in reality the house of Lorraine, the Hapsburgs being of Swiss origin. The King of Belgium is a Saxe-Coburger. The King of Denmark is a Holsteiner. The young King of Spain is an Austro-Bourbon. The King of Italy is a Savoyard. The founder of the Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden was a country attorney at Pau, less than a century and a quarter ago, and the King of the Hellenes is a Holsteiner. The British royal family are Hanoverian, and the Hohenzollerns were originally Suabians, being therefore partly Bavarians and partly Swiss.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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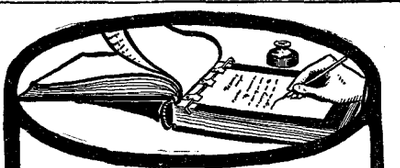

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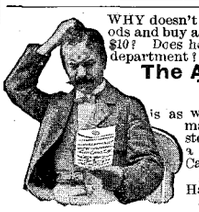

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Epigrammatic.—"De trouble in dis life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat de voice o' duty can't do no mo'n whisper, while de voice o' pleasure uses a megaphone."—*Washington Star.*

Indifferent.—"The scientists," said the first mosquito, "are charging us with spreading malaria." "Never mind," said the second mosquito; "that won't increase our unpopularity."—*Puck.*

A Falling Out.—"And why did you leave your last place?" "Cook an' me had a fallin' out, mem." "I don't see why you should leave for a little thing like that." "But we fell out o' th' third-story window, mem."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

He Was Alone.—BENEVOLENT LADY: "You say you have a wife and six children. Where are they?"

BEGGAR: "I'm all alone. My boys are at Harvard, my girls are at Vassar, and my wife is in Paris visiting the Exposition."—*Judge.*

A Dilemma.—MRS. GALLAGHER: "An' phwat'll Oi do at all, Moike? This machine only goes up to fifteen shtone, an' Oi'm sixteen shtone if Oi'm an ounce."

GALLAGHER: "Get on twoice, Bridget, an' add up th' totals."—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

Equally Horseless.—"Ha!" jeered the bystanders. "The automobile has come to stay! See it stay!" "That's all right," responded the man on the seat, calmly lighting a cigar. "But why should a machine that merely displaces the horse excite the ill-will of asses?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Difference.—"Maw, what's de difference between er politician and er statesman?" "Well, honey, a mushroom's good, ain't it?" "Yes, 'um." "And a toadstool is pizen, ain't it?" "Yes, 'um." "And dey bof look alike?" "Yes, 'um." "Des same difference from a statesman to a politician."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Literal.—"Yes," said the young woman, "I find books in the running brooks." "Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "them summer boarders littered the place up terrible with them trashy novels last year. Me an' ma done the best we could to burn 'em all in the cook stove, but they do seem to keep turnin' up."—*Washington Star.*

Simply Hadn't Learned Yet.—The Rev. Dr. Queen, observing the janitor wabbling about uncertainly on his new wheel in the street in front of the church, called out: "George, do you ever take a header?" "No, Doctah Queen," replied George, with visible indignation. "I neveh take nothin' strongah 'n cawfee!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Arithmetically Correct.—OLD GENTLEMAN: "And have you any brothers or sisters, my little man?"

BOBBY: "Yes, sir. I've got one sister an' one an' a half brothers."

OLD GENTLEMAN: "What!!"

BOBBY: "Yes, sir. Two half-sisters and three half-brothers."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Tit for Tat.—As a man entered a picture-gallery the attendant tapped him on the shoulder, and, pointing to a small cur that followed him, said: "Dogs are not admitted." "That's not my dog," replied the visitor. "But he follows you." "So do you," replied the old gentleman sharply. The attendant growled, and removed the dog with entirely unnecessary violence.—*Tit-Bits.*

In Cape Town.—The Cape Town censor sat chewing the stump of a blue pencil. "Dickens," he called to his assistant, "how many Boers did you say our five thousand men defeated?" "One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine!" responded the loyal Dickens. "Then just turn it around to 9,991. It will make many glad hearts, and, besides, Dickens, my brother is a bunting manufacturer in London."—*Chicago News.*

A Question of Surgery.—MRS. WAGGER: "Have you moved into your new house?"

MRS. CHANGER: "Oh, yes; but we are not settled yet. The carpenter has to make so many alterations."

MRS. WAGGER: "I thought everything would be just right."

MRS. CHANGER: "So did we. But we found that scarcely one of our old carpets would fit."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Innovation.—"Yes," said the variety actor, "you've got to hustle these days to keep up with the times. My partner and I have changed our act all around." "As good as new, is it?" "Yes, sir. We recognize the demand for novelty." "What have you done?" "Why, you know that the first thing my partner does when I come on is to hit me with a club." "Yes." "Well, we've rewritten the whole thing. Now I hit him."—*Washington Star.*

At St. Helena.—The shade of Bonaparte came up to where Cronje sat smoking. "General," began the great Napoleon, "of course you came to this island on an English ship." "Quite right, General," responded Cronje. "And did you stand near the rail in bold relief?" "Yes, General." "And your back was turned on the officers?" "I think so, General." "Then the material for the magazines of future generations is assured."—*Chicago News.*

It Was Under Fire.—A friendly magazine editor was talking in pleasant but critical mood to a contributor. He said: "It seems to me you use a faulty figure of speech when you say a 'brave old hearthstone.' How can a hearthstone be brave?"

"Well, sir," said the contributor, "the one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly forty years without flinching."—*Chicago Post.*

An Up-to-Date Policy.

Charles T. Schoen of Philadelphia, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has taken one of the five per cent. Gold Bond contracts issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, of Newark, N. J. The policy issued amounts to $250,000, requiring an annual premium of $18,270. The settlements under the contract are unique, the heirs of Mr. Schoen having the choice of two options: First—$304,250 in gold; or Second—the Company to issue to the heirs $250,000 in bonds of $1,000 each, on which five per cent. interest in gold is guaranteed annually for twenty years by The Prudential, the interest to be paid semi-annually. At the end of the twenty years, the Company then pays $250,000 in gold as a final settlement, making in all half a million dollars paid by the Company.

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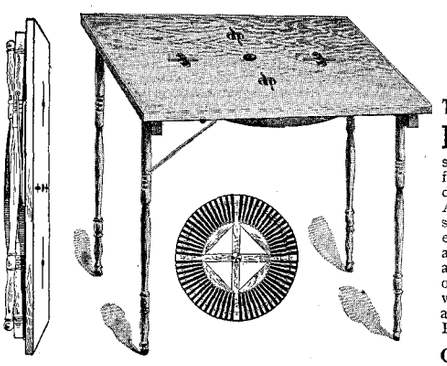

Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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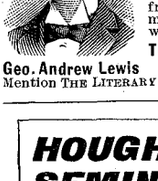

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 4.—Six British columns are converging on Pretoria, all of Lord Roberts's army, except one brigade, being employed north of Johannesburg.

June 5.—Lord Roberts sends a despatch from Pretoria announcing the formal surrender, and at the War Office it is said that the British commander entered the city at two o'clock.

A battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry is captured by the Boers near Lindley.

June 6.—The war is now regarded as ended, the next move taken being probably the subjugation of the eastern part of the Free State.

June 7.—About one thousand British prisoners were removed from Pretoria to a point in Eland's valley, in the Transvaal, on the Delagoa Bay railway.

June 8.—General Buller reports the capture of a mountain west of Laing's Nek, which will probably render the Boer position on the Nek untenable.

June 9.—Boer raiders cut Lord Roberts's communications north of Kroonstad.

June 10.—Communications with Lord Roberts are still cut.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 4.—**Outrages by the Boxers** continue in China; sixteen Boxers are killed and many wounded in a fight with the Cossack relieving party from Tien-Tsin.

June 5.—**Admiral Kempff reports** the beginning of **an engagement** at Taku, China, and that he has landed a force of sailors from the *Newark*.

Philippines: In the island of Tablas, one of the Philippine group, a number of rebels are put to flight, and a large quantity of ammunition captured.

Stephen Crane, the well-known American author, **dies** at Badenweiler.

June 6.—The **situation in China** continues serious.

The Japanese cabinet has resigned, and the Marquis Ito is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry.

June 7.—The **Dowager Empress of China orders** General Neih Si Chang with 3,000 men to protect the railroad at Peking.

Severe fighting with the "Boxers" is reported.

June 8.— **Severe fighting** is reported between the **Chinese Imperial troops** and the **Boxers,** with heavy losses on the part of the latter.

Philippines: **General Funston discovered** in a forest around Luzon almost all **the archives of the Aguinaldo government,** and a quantity of war material.

June 9.—The **crisis in China** becomes more acute, and the intervention by the powers is considered necessary; the **excitement in Japan** over the proposed sending of Russian troops to Peking is increasing.

June 10.—**Fifteen hundred foreign troops** left Tien-Tsin for Peking.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 4.—*House:* The day is spent in preparation for adjournment.

June 6.—**Plans for adjournment failed** in consequence of a bitter contest between the two houses over the item for ocean surveys in the naval appropriation bill, the House rejecting the agreement reached by the conferees.

June 7.—The **first session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress comes to an end. The naval appropriation bill** is finally passed.

June 8.—The President issues a commission to **General Miles as lieutenant-general,** and to **Adjutant-General Corbin** as **major-general.**

The **Cabinet** discusses the situation in China and **determines to adhere to the policy of evading entangling alliances** with other powers.

The militia will probably be called out, if the St. Louis strike continues.

June 9.—**Admiral Kempff** is to be reinforced at Taku, China, by the *Nashville* and the *Monocacy.*

June 10.—**The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall** preaches the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia University.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 4.—**The President sends to the Senate** nominations of the Porto Rican judiciary and executive council.

Governor Roosevelt states that he will take no action in the matter of Mayor Van Wyck's removal until the facts and the law in the ice trust cases are thoroughly investigated.

June 5.—The President sends to the Senate the **nomination of General Joseph Wheeler** to be brigadier-general in the regular army.

The governor of Missouri has been asked to preserve order and to protect the women in the streets of St. Louis while the strike is in progress.

Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs dies in Brooklyn.

June 6.—**Another war-ship** will be sent for **Admiral Kempff to China.**

The Socialist Labor Party nominates a candidate for President and one for Vice-President.

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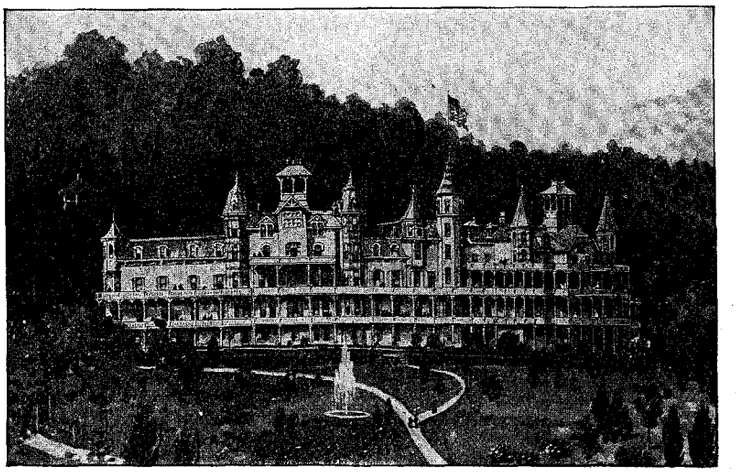

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CHESS.

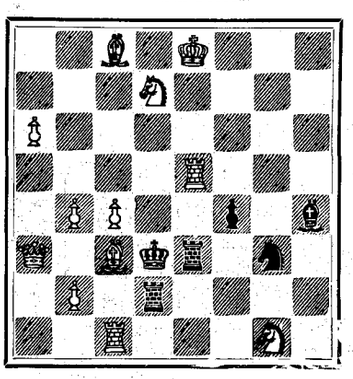
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 479.

By A. E. MERCER.

From *The British Chess Magazine.*

Black—Six Pieces.



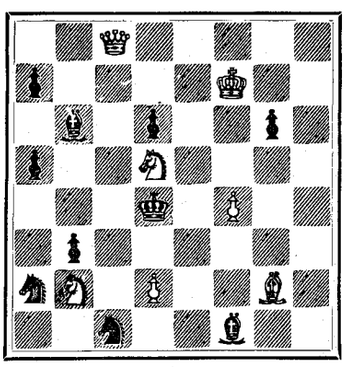
White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 480.

By J. TOLOSA Y CARRERAS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 473.

Key-move, Kt - Q 5.

No. 474.

1. R—K B 2 / B x R	2. Q—Kt 8 ch / K x P	3. P—Queens, mate	
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Q—B 7, mate	
1. ..... / Kt x Q	2. P—B 8 (Q) / Kt or B x P	3. Q—Kt 8, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. P—Q8(Kt), mate	
1. ..... / Kt—K 2	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K x B (must)	3. P—B 8, mate	
1. ..... / Kt—Q sq	2. P x Kt (Kt) ch / K x P (must)	3. Kt—B 6, mate	
1. ..... / R x R	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K x B	3. P—B 8 (Kt), mate	
	2. ..... / K—B 2 or 3	3. Q—B 8, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

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The Munich International Tournament.

The twelfth tournament of the German Chess Association is to be held in Munich, beginning on July 22. Eight prizes, ranging from 1,000 to 100 marks, are offered in the Masters' Contest. The Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, has donated a handsome silver cup for the winner of the first prize, and Baron de Rothschild, of Vienna, has given a special prize of 300 marks for the winner of the greatest number of games. The tournament, for which nineteen entries will be accepted, will be played at the rate of five or six rounds per week.

Notes on the Composite Game.

We have received Black's 7th move. H. C. Butler, who played Black's 6th move, sends the following comments: "As you have already pointed out, Black's 5th move was weak; but White apparently did not follow up the advantage. Suppose White had played 6 Kt x P. There are only two lines of play for Black, both of which seem bad: .., 6 Q - B 3; 7 P—K B 3, and the Kt must go to Q 3 or Kt 4. If to Q 3: 8 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 9 B x P ch, B—Q 2; 10 B x R. If 7 .., Kt—Kt 4; 8 B x Kt, Q x B; and the same thing occurs. If 6.., B—Q 2; 7 Kt x P, K x Kt; 8 Q--R 5 ch, and White wins in all variations.

"I think that we have right here an example of the benefit of a Composite Game. The gentleman who made Black's 5th move has learned that P—Q 4 is bad, and the player who made White's 6th has learned that Kt x P is the stronger continuation.

Notes like the above would be of interest and value to those who are trying to learn the best moves in the openings and defenses. Black should have played 5.., B—K 2.

The Paris Tournament.

Marshall, the Brooklyn Champion, during the last week, beat Pillsbury. At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.
Brody	3	8
Burn	7	4
Didier	0	12
Janowski	7	4
Lasker	11	1
Marco	8	4
Maroczy	7	3
Marshall	7½	1½
Mason	2	7
Mieses	6	5
Mortimer	2	10
Pillsbury	9½	1½
Rosen	2	8
Schlechter	5½	4½
Showalter	5½	4½
Sterling	1	10
Tschigorin	7½	3½

Over $1,000 has been subscribed for Steinitz's family and placed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, with instruction to pay Mrs. Steinitz a certain sum weekly.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

	LASKER. White.	MIESES. Black.		LASKER. White.	MIESES. Black.
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16	P x B	B—Q 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	17	Q—K 3	B x Kt P
3	P—B 4	P—K 3	18	K R-Kt sq	B—R 6
4	Kt—B 3	P—B 4	19	R—Kt 3	B—B 4
5	B P x P	K P x P	20	K—B sq	P—K R 4
6	B—Kt 5	B—K 3	21	R—K sq	P—R 3
7	P—K 4	B P x P	22	Kt—B 6	Q x Kt
8	Q x P	Kt—B 3	23	Q—K 7 ch	K—Kt sq
9	B—Kt 5	P x P	24	Q x R ch	K—R 2
10	B x K Kt	Q x B	25	Q—Q 4	Q—R 8 ch
11	Kt—K 5	R—Q sq	26	R—Kt sq	B - R 6 ch
12	Q x P	B—Q Kt 5	27	K—K 2	B—Kt 5 ch
13	B x Kt ch	P x B	28	Q x B	R—K sq ch
14	Q x P ch	K—B sq	29	K—Q 2	Resigns.
15	Q—K 4	B x Kt ch			

Notice the position after Black's 10th move. Very much depends upon White's 11th move. Mr. Lasker selects the best move. This game is an excellent example of Lasker's exact play.

Vienna Opening.

	MASON. White.	MARCO. Black.		MASON. White.	MARCO. Black.
1	P—K 4	P--K 4	40	P—K R 3	K—B 3
2	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	41	Kt—K 2	B—Kt 7
3	P—B 4	P--Q 4	42	Kt—B 4	B—K 5
4	P x K P	Kt x P	43	P x P	P x P
5	Kt—B 3	B—Q B 4	44	P—Q Kt 4	P x P
6	P—Q 4	B—Q Kt 5	45	P x P	K—K 4
7	B—Q 2	Kt x B	46	Kt—K 2	B—Kt 7
8	Q x Kt	B—K B 4	47	P—K R 4	B—R 6
9	B—K 2	Castles	48	Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2
10	Castles	P—Q B 3	49	Kt-B 3 ch	K—B 4
11	Kt—K Kt 5	B—Kt 3	50	K—Q 4	B—K 3
12	P—Q R 3	B--K 2	51	K—K 3	B—B sq
13	Kt—R 3	Kt—Q 2	52	Kt—Q 4 ch	K—Kt 5
14	Kt—B 4	B—Kt 4	53	K—B 2	P—Q R 3
15	B—Kt 4	K R—K sq	54	Kt—B 6	B--K 3
16	Q—B 2	B x Kt	55	Kt—K 5 ch	K—B 4
17	Q x B	Kt - B sq	56	Kt—Q 3	P—Q 5
18	R—B 2	Kt—K 3	57	Kt—B 5	B—B 5
19	B x Kt	R x B	58	Kt—Q 7	B—Kt 4
20	Q R-K Bsq	Q—K 2	59	Kt—B 5	P—K R 4
21	Q—Kt 4	P—K B 3	60	K—B 3	B—B 3 ch
22	P x P	R x P	61	K—B 2	B—Kt 4
23	R x R	P x R	62	K—B 3	B—B 3 ch
24	Kt—K 2	Q—K 6 ch	63	K—B 2	B—Kt 4
25	K—R sq	R—K sq	64	K—B 3	B—B 5
26	Kt—Kt 3	K—R sq	65	K—B 2	K—K 4
27	Q—Q 7	Q—K 2	66	K—B 3	B—Q 4 ch
28	Q x Q	R x Q	67	K—K 2	B—B 5 ch
29	R x P	K—Kt 2	68	K—B 3	B—Kt 4
30	R - B 2	R—K 8 ch	69	Kt—Kt 3	B—B 3 ch
31	R—B sq	R x R ch	70	K—B 2	K—Q 4
32	Kt x R	B x P	71	Kt—Q 2	B—Q 2
33	K—Kt sq	K—B 3	72	K—B 3	B—Kt 5 ch
34	K--B 2	B—Q 6	73	K—B 4	B—Q 8
35	Kt—Kt 3	P—Kt 3	74	K—B 5	P—Q 6
36	K—K 3	B—Kt 3	75	K—B 4	K—Q 5
37	Kt—K 2	B—K 5	76	Kt—K 4	B—K 7
38	Kt—B 4	P—Q B 4	77	Resigns.	
39	P—K Kt 3	K—B 4			

Ruy Lopez.

	MARCO. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.		MARCO. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	25	B x B	Kt x B
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26	K—Kt 2	Kt—K 3
3	B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	27	K—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
4	Castles	Kt x K P	28	K—Kt 4	K—Kt 2
5	P—Q 4	B—K 2	29	P—R 4	P—R 4 ch
6	Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	30	K—Kt 3	P x P ch
7	B x Kt	Kt P x B	31	K x P	K—R 3
8	P x P	Kt—Kt 2	32	R-K Kt sq	P—Q 6
9	Kt—B 3	Castles	33	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 5
10	R—K sq	R—K sq	34	R—Kt 3	Kt—B 4 ch
11	B—K 3	P—Q 4	35	K—R 3	Kt x R
12	Q R—Q sq	B—Q 2	36	P x Kt	P—Q 7
13	Kt—Q R 4	Q—B sq	37	K—Kt 2	R—Q 6
14	P—Q Kt 3	B—K Kt 5	38	Kt—Q sq	R x Kt P
15	Q—R 6	Kt—Q sq	39	K—B 2	K R—Q R 6
16	Q x Q	R x Q	40	K—K 2	R—K 3
17	B x R P	R - R sq	41	P—B 4	R x Kt P
18	B—K 3	Kt—K 3	42	Kt—K 3	R—K R 6
19	P—K R 3	B x Kt	43	P—R 4	P—K B 3
20	P x B	K R—Q sq	44	K x P	P x P
21	P—B 3	P—Q B 4	45	P—B 5	R—Q 3 ch
22	R—R sq	P—Q 5	46	K—K 2	R—Q Kt 3
23	B—Q 2	R—R 3	47	Resigns.	
24	P—Q B 4	B—Kt 4			

The twelve moves of this game give an almost perfect example of the attack and defense of the Ruy Lopez.

Petroff's Defense.

	MORTIMER. White.	MARSHALL. Black.		MORTIMER. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	21	R x B	B—B 2
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	22	P—B 5	Q K—Q sq
3	Kt—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5	23	R—K 2	R—Q 6
4	B—B 4	Castles	24	R—K 3	K R—Q sq
5	Q—K 2	P—Q 3	25	R x R	R x R
6	P—K R 3	Kt—B 3	26	B—Kt 2	R—Q 7
7	P—Q R 3	B—R 4	27	B—R sq	K—B sq
8	P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	28	P—Q B 4	R—K 7
9	Castles	Kt—K R 4	29	R—Q sq	K—K 2
10	K—R 2	Kt—B 5	30	R-K Kt sq	R x K P
11	Q—Q sq	Kt—Q 5	31	R x Kt P	R x B P
12	Kt—Q 5	Kt x Q Kt	32	K x R P	R—B 8
13	B x Kt	P—B 3	33	B—Kt 2	R—B 7
14	B—R 2	Q—B 3	34	B—R sq	R x P ch
15	P—Q 3	B—K 3	35	K—Kt 3	R—Q R 7
16	P—B 3	Kt x Kt ch	36	P—K R 4	P—K 5 ch
17	Q x Kt	Q x Q	37	K—Kt 4	R x B
18	P x Q	P—Q 4	38	P—R 5	R—K Kt 8 ch
19	P—K B 4	P x K P	39	K—R 3	P—K 6
20	Q P x P	B x B	40	Resigns.	

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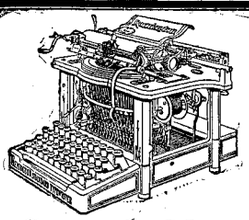

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